

FBIS

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FURTHER ON PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

Summary at Session's End

AU231502 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states which ended here today, focused its attention to the tasks of the struggle for peace and removal of the nuclear threat, said Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, representative of Bulgaria in the Joint Secretariat.

At a press conference in the International Press Center in Sofia, he informed the numerous Bulgarian and foreign journalists about the work of the session and about the basic principles in the declaration "For Eliminating the Nuclear Threat and For a Positive Turn in the Situation in Europe and the World", which was adopted at the session.

Ivan Ganev stated that the document clearly pointed out the reasons for the abrupt increase of the international tension during the past years, namely: the acceleration of arms race, above all the nuclear competition, as well as the danger that this race could shift to the outer space, which endangers the stabilization of the overall strategic situation in the world.

The declaration plainly points to the perpetrators of the increase of the tension: the policy of imperialism and most of all the U.S.A.'s course, aiming at military superiority.

Confirming once again that they are not striving for military superiority but at the same time they will not permit any such over them, the allied socialist countries decisively stand for halt of the arms race, for carrying out of a positive turn in the international relations, said Mr Ivan Ganev. Such turnabout needs denunciation of the confrontation policy and strict observing of the principles and norms of international relations, condemnation of the state terrorism and of the different slanderous campaigns, which misrepresent the situation or the policy of a given country. A new approach to policy is necessary which will correspond to the reality in the modern world.

The declaration marks also the great importance of the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva, as well as the significance of the forthcoming summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan.

The participants in the session expressed their full support to the numerous peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, and marked that it is now the turn of the U.S. to follow the positive example set by the U.S.S.R. and to undertake constructive steps.

It is recommended that the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. stop all activities related to the development, testing and deployment of nuclear strike weapons, antisatellite systems included, that all existing nuclear weapons are frozen and that the development, testing and deployment of new types and kinds of such weapons are terminated, that the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe is stopped. These measures should be implemented even before an agreement is reached on the space and nuclear weapons in Geneva. The two sides should abstain from the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those countries that have no such weapons and should not increase their number and should not replace them with new weapons in those countries where such weapons have already been deployed.

A new proposal has also been made: to freeze the number of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., including the armed forces deployed beyond the two countries' national boundaries, to the level of January 1, 1986.

The declaration has emphasized upon the up-to-date nature of the proposals made by allied socialist countries to the N.A.T.O. member-countries on the holding of direct negotiations that should lead to the signing of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on the maintaining of peaceful relations, on the nonincrease and limiting of the military expenditure, on the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons.

Lomeyko Denies Missile Deployment

AU231247 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Mr Ganev said the proposal to freeze conventional forces also included an offer to halt their modernisation.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko denied reports from Washington that the Soviet Union was deploying new SS-20 missiles, saying: "These statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger do not correspond with reality."

Mr Ganev said the weapons proposals, adopted in the final document of the pact meeting, would be made public later in the day.

Pact Statement, Communique

For the Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN text of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee statement entitled "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Change for the Better in European and World Affairs," see page BB 4 of the International Affairs and Communist Relations section of the 24 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

For the Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN text of the "Communique of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee Conference," see page 3B 14 of the same section of the 24 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Luncheon Given for Delegation

AU231616 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] On 23 October the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave a luncheon at the Bpyana residence in honor of the delegations attending the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact States. The luncheon was attended by the leaders of the fraternal countries' delegations: Mikhail Gorbachev, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Gustav Husak, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, as well as members of the delegations which took part in the meeting. On the Bulgarian side the luncheon was attended by BCP Central Committee members and candidate members, and by the BCP Central Committee secretaries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke. On behalf of the delegations of the Warsaw Pact states, Comrade Janos Kadar also spoke. The speeches of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar were heard with great attention and greeted with applause.

The luncheon took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Dinner Given for Delegations

LD231936 Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia Oct 23 (CTK) -- The Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the government gave an official dinner here tonight in honour of the participants in a session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council chairman, said that the purpose of the session was to give a new impulse to the peace offensive of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

He pointed out that the session was held on the eve of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The Warsaw Treaty countries are firmly convinced that the leading representative of the Soviet Union will do everything in his power to strengthen peace and security in Europe and in the whole world, Todor Zhivkov said.

"The declaration which we approved is an extensive peace platform, an expression of a realistic approach to what has to be done to secure a turn to the better in European and international affairs", Zhivkov said, adding that the session also approved a proposal for extensive international scientific and technological cooperation exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Speaking on behalf of the delegations of the fraternal countries, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar said that the nations of the world were given a new hope by the conviction expressed by the Warsaw Treaty countries that despite tension, peace can be preserved, and the unfavourable processes in international life can be halted and reversed.

He said the session came up with an honest and easily comprehensible program -- detente instead of tension, rapprochement instead of confrontation, equal security on the lowest armament level instead of the arms race, peaceful relations and mutually advantageous cooperation instead of threats and use of force.

I am convinced that the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee will be a new contribution to our common endeavour," Janos Kadar said.

Delegations Depart 23 October

AU231922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The delegations of the GDR, led by Comrade Erich Honecker; Poland, led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski; Romania, led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; the members of the USSR delegation, Comrades Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Sergey Sokolov, Konstantin Rusakov, and Boris Aristov; Hungary, led by Comrade Janos Kadar; and the CSSR, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, have departed from Bulgaria.

USSR Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has also departed from Bulgaria.

The party and state leaders of the fraternal countries and the members of the delegations were cordially seen off at the Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and members of the Bulgarian party and state leadership.

KAPLLANI SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT DEBATE

AU231218 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 23 Oct 85

["The Unprecedented Armament Race is in the First Place a Product of the Imperialist and Hegemonic Policy of the Two Superpowers" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- Comrade Muhamet Kapllani, representative of the PSR of Albania who took the floor at the first commission of the UN General Assembly at the general debate on the disarmament questions, on October 21, 1985, said among others:

Undoubtedly, this unprecedented armament race in history is in the first place a result of the imperialist and hegemonic policy of the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, which has led to the militarization of the economy and life, to the growth of the war arsenals, to the continuous perfection of all kinds of weapons.

This course increases the danger of a new world imperialist war which does not exclude the possibility of nuclear weapons being used. In order to conceal this truth, the representatives of the superpowers indulge in sophisticated demagoguery and a political and psychological diversion on a wide scale to persuade the peoples into the belief that allegedly they produce such weapons to "preserve" world peace, that allegedly through them "the strategic equilibrium" is maintained and this, according to them, makes possible the avoidance of a direct conflict among them, which implies the prevention of a total war.

It is true that so far the world is not engulfed in a global conflict, the Albanian representative said, but we should not forget that the local wars and conflicts that have occurred after the Second World War in some regions of the world with the instigation and support of imperialism, have caused no less casualties and material damage.

Further on, speaking about the so-called "star wars," the Albanian representative said:

"The star wars" constitute a new aspect in the frenzied arms race between the superpowers and has become today the main theme in their demagogic propaganda war. This project has also been conceived as a new alternative to give a fresh stronger impulse to the arms race. It is not in vain that the superpowers are working to add "a space shield" to their nuclear umbrella as this will enhance the dependence and subjugation of the allies as well as the blackmail on the peoples.

Through this "space shield," U.S. imperialism seeks, besides supremacy over others, also to hamper the ambitions and tendencies of Western Europe to come out independently in the economic, military and technological plane, to further strengthen the control over its allies.

For their part the Soviet socialimperialists declare that they are forced into accepting the American challenge, and that they are allegedly not engaged in the development of space weapons. They are using the "star wars" as an argument against their main rival, the USA, as well as a means to exert blackmail on and further subdue their allies.

The policy of "strategic parity" of the superpowers, based on concepts advocating the use of force is a dangerous policy which seeks to create a balance on the eve of a war that could lead towards a catastrophe.

Condemning these concepts, our representative said in conclusion, the unforgettable leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed: "The people's Socialist Republic of Albania rejects and publicly denounces the so-called theory on the need for the preservation of 'equilibrium between the superpowers' as a condition or basis for the prevention of war and protection of peace... international peace and security in Europe and the world cannot be achieved through the establishment of 'harmony' or 'equilibrium between superpowers' but through the struggle against imperialist pressures and interventions, through the efforts for the liberation of the peoples, through the strengthening of the independence and national sovereignty."

USSR, U.S. NONNUCLEAR-STATUS CONCEPT 'BLACKMAIL'

AU231538 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 October 85 p 4

[Article by Shaban Murati "Nonnuclear Status: Pacifist Illusion's Danger"]

[Text] A Soviet Union communique issued 2 days ago said that the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union are working to equip the strategic air force and nuclear submarines with long-range "cruise" missiles, for which many experiments have already been conducted. This communique and the accompanying TASS commentaries hurried to assure world public opinion that the new missiles are being deployed "for the so-called equilibrium with the United States of America" and are not aimed at other countries. The Soviet Union promises that they will respect the nonnuclear status of other countries. How could one stop using a missile destined only for "the equilibrium with the United States" and not against countries with nonnuclear status? This, only the Soviet leaders know, and only the most naive could believe it. We would like to stop for a moment at the "nonnuclear status" concept, which is one of the main supporting points of present policies and "peaceful" strategies of the Soviets on an international scale.

"The nonnuclear status is presented by Soviet politicians and researchers as the only alternative for the various small countries against the increased threats of the nuclear arms race. At a time when the United States and the USSR have massed colossal nuclear arsenals and continue to increase and perfect them, the Soviets are trying to stop the small nations from opposing the arms race and its own war policies, and to accept a "nonnuclear status." The concept of the "nonnuclear status" is based in the acceptance of the harsh realities of such a race and the nuclear dictates of the superpowers. According to this concept, other countries should not only accept this harsh and dangerous reality but should create favorable conditions for its future preservation. This is the reason the Soviet Union is insisting in including as many countries as possible in the "nonnuclear status."

The dangers of this concept lie in the fact that the United States and the USSR are trying to be the only ones to deal with such major problems as nuclear dangers, and for this other countries should sacrifice their sovereignty, freedom, and independence. The atomic blackmail's main purpose is just blackmail. It tries to reduce the countries' existence under a "nonnuclear status." It becomes obvious that this involves the fatalistic concept that the future of mankind depends on and is defined by the nuclear superpowers. As Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, this is propaganda that "tries to create a capitulating psychology, according to which no country, no state, no people can live outside the umbrella of the superpower." This is the reason they continuously propagate the illusion of the benefits of the "nonnuclear status." The strategies of the United States and the Soviet Union are not limited to such illusions; this is their first step. The second step is their lawful implementation.

The Soviet Union insistently brings up the question of the "juridical regulation of the non-nuclear status" in an effort to create a complex of new norms and international juridical regulations which will determine and discuss the participation, whether willing or not, of various countries under the umbrella of the nuclear superpowers. Soviet scientist V. Davidov writes that "under the increased nuclear threat, one of the main ways of strengthening the security of the nonnuclear nations is the juridical regulating of their nonnuclear status". This regulation will take on the form and force of international law, and it will include obligations that will be determined and administered by the great superpowers themselves.

Through "juridical regulation" they try to make way for new military alliances with one or the other superpower. Soviet high officials have declared recently that the Soviet Union is ready to enter into a "juridical regulation" and treaty with any nonnuclear nation in connection with this problem. This is not really a request, but direct pressure on sovereign nations to coerce them to accept the nonnuclear status, with its character and modality, naturally determined by the United States and the USSR. The Soviet persistence in the "nonnuclear status" is so great that they are not limiting such status to individual nations but have come up with the concept of groups of non-nuclear nations. This was the basis of the renowned Soviet proposal to create the so-called nonnuclear zones. What sort of guarantees do the nonnuclear nations have? The nonnuclear nations, zealously write the Soviet authors, "have all the juridical and moral rights to ask the nuclear powers to respect and not abuse their nonnuclear status". In other words, the peoples and nations should entrust their freedom, independence, and defense to the superpowers. To see how "compassionate" the superpowers are toward the other nations, and how they respect their freedom and independence, we only have to look at Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Grenada.

The Soviet Union not only insists on the nonnuclear status of various countries but has intensified its divisive efforts and its diplomatic pressures to achieve it. Naturally, this is not done because of their good will because they want to reassure these nations, but to tie them to the Soviet line, according to their "nonnuclear concepts" and their proposals for nonnuclear zones, for which the Soviet politicians and diplomats so often beat their chests.

"The nonnuclear status" is an illusion and a dangerous trap; it tries to paralyze the activities and the vigilance of the people of sovereign nations toward the policies and the warmongering plans of the superpowers. The nonnuclear status, in effect, is a state of submission to the nuclear superpowers. Thus, opposition to it and to any similar concept or proposal benefits the freedom of sovereign nations, and it benefits the peace and real security in Europe and the world.

CORRECTION ON HOXHA WEEK CONFERENCE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Hoxha Birth Anniversary Observations Continue," subheaded "Further on Conference Proceedings," published in the 18 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page B 1. First paragraph, line nine

...of the party Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party, and directoress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Mexhmije Hoxha,...(supplying missing name)

GORBACHEV'S 'FRIENDLY VISIT' ACTIVITIES BEGIN

BTA Preview

AU240850 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA) -- Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, is starting today his friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev arrived here on Monday [21 October] to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's visit is a new manifestation of the traditionally friendly Bulgaro-Soviet relations, established from their very beginning upon the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It will undoubtedly play an important role for their development and strengthening. Every top level meeting is a great political event for the two countries and has a lasting impact upon their socio-political life. These meetings are also a great contribution to the further development and broadening of cooperation.

The comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. is in complete concord with the processes of socialist economic integration of the C.M.E.A. member-states, with the development of the political and ideological unity of action of the countries of the socialist community.

It is often stated here that Socialist Bulgaria today, is an excellent example of what a small and very backwards in the past country can do after embarking on the road of socialism and entering into close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. This conclusion stems from the socio-economic advance of Bulgaria, from the country's international prestige.

A qualitatively new stage in the development of this cooperation has been started with the decisions of the Moscow economic summit of 1984. An important step forward in the relations between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. is the long-term program for economic and techno-scientific cooperation to the year 2000, signed recently in Moscow by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. The top priority fields of cooperation, outlined in the document, reflect the tasks standing before the two countries and related to the intensification of the socio-economic development through the intensification of production and techno-scientific progress. This new element in the bilateral cooperation will naturally be in the core of new forms and means for the widening of the contacts, in the opening up of new perspective for the better utilization the two countries' economic potential.

Internationally, the relations between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. have been demonstrated in the coordinated foreign political line of the countries of the socialist community in their struggle for the preservation of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov has synthesized Bulgaria's principles course in the following words: "To support the Soviet Union today means to support peace, it also means to be against war."

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria fully support the constructive positions of the CPSU and the Soviet Government on the issues of peace and detente, on the halting of the arms race and the prevention of its proliferation into space, positions confirmed by the latest Soviet peace initiatives, announced by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France.

Bulgaria has given her contribution to the struggle for the preservation of peace through her Balkans policy through her initiative to turn the region into a zone free of nuclear weapons. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has voiced his support for his idea in his speech before the French National Assembly.

AFP on Bulgarian 'Apprehension'

AU231116 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Bulgarian officials were preparing for the "friendship" visit of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev tomorrow with some apprehension as formerly good relations appear clouded by Bulgaria's economic difficulties and recent Soviet complaints about the quality of Bulgarian goods.

The visit of Mr. Gorbachev, already in the Bulgarian capital for the two-day Warsaw Pact summit meeting which ended today, was only confirmed last night by Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko.

Only a few years ago Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov said "the Soviet Union and Bulgaria breathe with the same lungs and the same blood flows in our veins."

But today the memory is still fresh of Mr. Gorbachev's last visit here in September 1984, then in his capacity as secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee representing Moscow at the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian revolution. But his main mission was to tell Mr. Zhivkov that the Kremlin wanted him to cancel a proposed visit to West Germany. Mr. Zhivkov reluctantly concurred.

Twenty years separate the two men and Western diplomats here believe the 74-year-old doyen of Eastern European leaders could have a "generation gap" problem with the 54-year-old Soviet leader. Rumors are also rife in the Bulgarian capital that Mr. Zhivkov may not be reconfirmed as Bulgarian leader at the next Bulgarian Communist Party congress in April next year.

It is well known in Sofia that Mr. Zhivkov was not particularly close to one former Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, possibly because before becoming president he directed the KGB, the Soviet secret service, suspected in some circles of ordering the murder in 1981 of Ludmila Zhivkova, the Bulgarian leader's daughter.

Bulgaria's current economic problems are expected to be thoroughly examined during the meeting between the two men, which seems to be confirmed by the inclusion in the Soviet delegation of newly-appointed External Trade Minister Boris Aristov.

The Soviet Union has recently been critical of aspects of the Bulgarian economy and Soviet ambassador in Sofia, Leonid Grekov this summer complained about the quality of Bulgarian goods. He pointed out that Bulgaria should not continue to count on a regular growth in trade between the two countries unless the quality improved. This warning has been taken very seriously in a country which is heavily dependent on the Soviet Union for its energy needs and is currently experiencing a major energy crisis which has caused up to two hour blackouts in the capital.

Wreaths for Lenin, Dimitrov

AU240924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Today Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev laid wreaths at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the creator of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and leader of the world proletariat.

Afterward Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid his respects at Dimitrov's tomb. The wreath bore the message: "To Georgi Dimitrov, great son of the Bulgarian people, eminent revolutionary-Marxist, and faithful friend of the Soviet Union, from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev." A representative honor guard presented military honors. The Bulgarian and the Soviet anthems and the "Internationale" were played.

Meetings With Zhivkov, Politburo

AU241207 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] On 24 October in Sofia Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. During the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of the traditional fraternal friendship, the full unity of the opinions and positions of the BCP and the CPSU and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR was demonstrated again.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere a meeting took place immediately afterwards between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the BCP Central Committee Politburo. The meeting was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and the BCP Central Committee secretaries.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS 23 OCT ECONOMIC PACT CEREMONY

Filipov, Ryzhkov Discuss Coordination

AU231526 Sofia BTA in English 1516 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a meeting with Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The two prime ministers viewed important issues of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation related to the long-term program for the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries for the period of time until the year 2000, signed between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last June. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the plan for the successful implementation of the long-term program, developed by the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Soviet Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

They noted that the joint work on the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period allows for the signing of a protocol on the coordination of the plans for this period.

The two leaders examined the practical possibilities for the application of new forms of cooperation between the economic organizations of the two countries and the prospects for the improvement of the ties in the field of techno-scientific cooperation.

The meeting, which passed in the cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, was attended by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr. Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the U.S.S.R., on the Bulgarian side, and on the Soviet side: Mr. Boris Aristov, member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Boris Batsanov, chief of the secretariat of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Mr. Leonid Grekov, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Bulgaria.

Science-Industry Pact Signed

AU231028 Sofia BTA in English 1011 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- An agreement was signed today on the establishment of Bulgaro-Soviet science-and-industry associations in the field of mechanical engineering.

The document was signed by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The agreement is an important step in the promotion of direct ties between enterprises in the two countries and will help expand specialisation and production cooperation, as well as enhance socialist economic integration.

Attending the signing ceremony were Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU.

The members of the party and state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. to the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states were also present.

BTA HAILS 'PEACE-LOVING' WARSAW PACT DOCUMENT

AU241233 Sofia BTA in English 1219 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (Todor Stoyanov, BTA commentator) -- All the proposals in the final document of the session of the top-ranking representatives of the Warsaw Treaty state-members, are in the sphere of peaceloving.

And there is another significant point, no matter that it is not much surprising: All initiatives have come as a result of the political unanimosity [as received] of the seven socialist countries. This points to the fact that the unity of the socialist community countries will be the dynamic factor, which will influence upon the maximum possible realization of the initiatives contained in the declaration.

The declaration, which has been signed by the leaders of the socialist countries, is a document formulated clearly and unambiguously.

Clarity is the characteristic feature of the part analysing the situation in the world as well as of the parts containing the concrete expression of these leading ideas and proposals which could help the world to recede further from the critical situation originated by the nuclear adventurers in Washington and its N.A.T.O. accomplices.

The document from Sofia is far from wordiness and demagogue rhetorics. Clear judgements on the complex issues of present-day situation, effective and flexible treatment of disarmament in its entire range and of the control over armaments -- this is the constructive essence of the declaration. Objective analysis of the political reality and the numerous proposals stemming from it for decisive limitation of the military race and its banning in the outer space, a line denouncing the nuclear opposition -- all this represents the significant contribution of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, for the overcoming of confrontation, for a positive turn in the international atmosphere.

The proposals are well known. They envisage: the holding of armaments at their present level, the freezing of the armies and military budgets at their present level and the undertaking of establishing of lower level military strategic parity. All this attaches historic importance to the address of the socialist community countries, on the eve of the summit meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan.

The forum in Sofia continued the policy of the seven countries in defence of peace, confirmed with complete unanimity the proposals made by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, introduced new moments in the constructive peaceful platform of socialism.

In this way the forum denounced the policy from the position of power led by the imperialism in Europe and in the world, and once again proclaimed the policy of reason, realism and dialogue as the only way towards a future in which peace, cooperation and peaceful competition between the two social systems will be the dominating principle.

The work of the forum in Sofia once again outlined socialism as a consistent fighter for the overcoming of confrontation and getting back to detente -- the only condition adequate to the hopes of mankind and historical necessities.

'DISINFORMATION' ON CANADA'S AIMS DISTURBS UNESCO

AU231658 Sofia BTA in English 1631 GMT 23 Oct 85

["At the UNESCO Session: Information and Disinformation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA) -- One example of disinformation has caused disturbance at the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference which is under way in Bulgaria. It was occasioned by the distorted reports on the speech of Mrs Monique Vezina, Canadian minister for external affairs, made by certain Western members of the mass media. In her speech before the general conference on Monday, Mrs Vezina stated that Canada is interested in the efficiency and dynamics of U.N.E.S.C.O., and that "we need U.N.E.S.C.O. and the world needs U.N.E.S.C.O."

In correspondences circulated in Western Europe, Mrs Vezina's statement was interpreted as "Canada's decision to pull out of the world organization."

On this occasion, Canada's Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney denied the speculations that Canada will leave U.N.E.S.C.O. at a press conference in Nassau, Bahamas.

Speaking after the completion of the meetings of the heads of government of the British Commonwealth countries, he stated that "we are not going to pull out of U.N.E.S.C.O."

The Canadian prime minister's statement was announced here by U.N.E.S.C.O.'s press service. "We have asked for reforms and we think they are coming. We want to bring about these reforms from within," said Mr Mulroney.

The speculations related to the speech of the Canadian minister were discussed by the Fourth Commission of the General Conference, which is examining the draft on the "Communication in the Service of Man" program. Soviet representative Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS deputy director general, criticized those delegates who are insinuating that U.N.E.S.C.O. is violating the freedom of information. "There is not a single document in U.N.E.S.C.O. that can be interpreted in this way," he said.

The Soviet representative gave a number of examples relating to the practices of certain members of the mass media who are using the slogan of "freedom" to provide false interpretations of the Sofia General Conference. He drew the audience's attention to the case of Canada's support for U.N.E.S.C.O., which was actually turned around completely in order to make the world public believe that Canada is willing to leave the organization. These facts again prove the importance of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s normative work in the field of information.

"In accusing U.N.E.S.C.O. of violations against the 'freedom of information,' the pseudodefenders of the freedom of information, want to put obstacles in the way of those who are protesting against informational imperialism, of those who want not merely a free but also a balanced stream of information," said the Soviet representative.

ROMANIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

AU231322 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] In Ruse a regular working session took place between Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and Vasile Bulucea, minister of transportation and telecommunications of Romania. In the spirit of the agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the two ministers examined certain questions relating to the further expansion and deepening of cooperation in the field of transportation between the two neighbouring socialist countries. Concrete measures were discussed for increasing the transportation of foreign-trade goods between the two countries and transit shipments, as well as matters connected with the improvement of shipments up to the end of this year.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

AU222043 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 85 p 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following greetings telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP].

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you the most sincere congratulations on your reelection to the post of General Secretary of the KPRP.

I wish you new successes in your work to implement the decisions adopted by the Fifth Congress of the KPRP, to protect national independence, to build socialist society in your country, and to consolidate unity and cohesion with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as will all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

I am convinced that the fraternal relations between the BCP and the KPRP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will be consolidated and will develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to the benefit of the two peoples and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES PDRY COUNTERPART

AU221830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 85 p 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]:

Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad: on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists, and on my own behalf I convey most sincere congratulations to you on your election as general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

I am happy to express our confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation, built upon the principles of scientific socialism, that link together our two parties and countries will be consolidated and expanded also in the future in the interests of the peoples of Bulgaria and PDRY, in the interest of our joint struggle against imperialism, and for peace and socialism.

With all my heart I wish you vigorous health, personal happiness, and successes in your lofty mission involving great responsibility, and devoted to the benefit of the friendly PDRY people.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES DOYNOV ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

AU161409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Dear Comrade Doynov: We most sincerely and fraternally congratulate you on the occasion of your 50th birthday and on the occasion of your being awarded the "Georgi Dimitrov" order.

You have passed through the school of the Dimitrov Komsomol and were educated in the ranks of the BCP. You grew up in the bright April days, as a distinguished party and state functionary, as an inspired builder of the developed socialist society, and as an enthusiastic supporter of the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

With all our hearts we wish you good health and vigor so you may work and struggle with the same selfless devotion as ever for the prosperity and happiness of our people, for the further socialist upsurge of our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Signed: The BCP Central Committee

PACT MEETING ENDS, CSSR DELEGATION DEPARTS SOFIA

LD232007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Report by correspondent Ladislav Sakal]

[Excerpts] Ladislav Sakal, our correspondent, reports from Sofia where the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has ended:

Today the session also took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It showed the unity of views of the Warsaw Pact member states on the problems of European and world politics discussed.

A news conference on the results of the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was given today at which we, the accredited journalists, were briefed by Ivan Ganev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs. He said that the main attention of the participants of the session was aimed at questions of removing the threat of a nuclear war and stopping the arms race, particularly the nuclear. Ivan Ganev went on to emphasize that international tension has greatly increased in recent years as a result of the arms race, and the United States has increased its efforts to reach military supremacy.

It was confirmed at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which analyzed the present situation in the world, that the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member states do not strive to reach military supremacy. They resolutely strive to halt the arms race and for a positive turn in the situation in Europe and the world. The participants of the session expressed support for the constructive proposals of the USSR at the Geneva talks and in particular for the new initiative proposal that the USSR and the United States should agree on a complete ban on offensive space weapons and a 50 percent reduction in the number of nuclear arms with which they can reach each other's territory.

As Ivan Ganev said, it is now the turn of the United States to reply to the USSR's proposals and to adopt corresponding concrete measures. The participants in the session also expressed support for the initiative of the governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe.

Ivan Ganev informed us that a communique was adopted and a statement signed at the close of the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which lays great importance on the unity and cooperation of socialist countries and the strengthening of their united approach in foreign policy within the framework of the alliance and CEMA.

In the evening Sofia said goodbye to delegations of the fraternal countries. A CSSR delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has also left for home. He was seen off at the Sofia airport by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council.

Arrival in Prague

LD232117 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Our delegation [to the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting], led by Comrade Gustav Husak, was greeted at Prague's Ruzyně Airport.

Comrades Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Mijulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, Jindrich Polednik, and other leading representatives met the delegation. Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present. Prague Pioneers presented a bouquet of red flowers to Comrade Gustav Husak.

DELEGATE TO BUDAPEST CULTURE FORUM INTERVIEWED

AU221707 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 85 pp 1, 5

[Gejza Vilcek dispatch: "Let the Noble Ideas Exert Their Influence; Czechoslovak Delegation Head M. Valek Gave an Interview to Journalists"]

[Text] Budapest -- The first week of the European Cultural Forum ended in Budapest on 18 Oct. The public debate, in which the government delegation heads presented their positions, is now followed by closed sessions and discussions among experts.

The Czechoslovak delegation head, Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic has ended his stay in Budapest. During the session of working groups, the delegation will be headed by our standing representative, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ilja Hulinsky. In the final stage [of the forum], the delegation will be headed by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Prior to his departure from Budapest, Minister M. Valek received a group of Czechoslovak journalists and replied to their questions. He declared that the delegations of all socialist countries are acting in an unequivocally constructive manner at the forum. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that some other delegations also speak in a constructive spirit and that even Western countries, at least verbally, endorse cooperation in the area of culture. Some Western delegates, however, spoke in a manner that could be labelled as a provocation or, to say the least, as unacceptable pronouncements and unacceptable ideas from the viewpoint of a positive development of the results of the Helsinki conference in the cultural sphere.

Replying to the question of the PRAVDA correspondent as to what he would add today, following the official speeches, to the statements he made prior to his departure for Budapest, M. Valek said:

"At that time I made a somewhat cautious statement showing moderate optimism but, to a certain extent, also moderate skepticism. This view remains valid. All the problems are open; it is still possible to achieve quite a lot, but it is also possible that nothing at all will be achieved. Six weeks is a long time; we thus still have enough time. The development of world events is rapid and dramatic; every event of some importance can -- and, in fact, must -- have an impact on the forum. However, no event should be allowed to influence the long-term prospects. The question is, ultimately, whether all 35 states want to cooperate constructively, or not. I do not think that a delegation could be found that would answer this question negatively. From the long-term viewpoint of the problems of this forum, we have a reason to be optimistic. The international situation, however, provides fewer reasons for optimism. Yet everything is in motion. The forum provides an opportunity to effectively influence the development of these problems. This is what our delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries are striving for."

Replying to another question of the PRAVDA correspondent, concerning the delegation head's view on the attempt by a group of people to "compensate" for the weakness of some Western arguments by means of an event outside the forum, he said:

"This event has nothing in common with the forum. However, we must undoubtedly raise the question of how some Western delegations can give their support to this event, how they can reconcile this support with their own pronouncements about their readiness to cooperate constructively. Some Western countries have expressed their regret over the fact that the Hungarian authorities have not permitted the holding of such events; other countries have even voiced their dissatisfaction and protest. This is a two-faced policy. On the one hand, official support is being declared for cooperation; on the other hand, solidarity is being voiced with those who, through their concrete deeds and declarations, propagate everything but a constructive position. This is, naturally, a reason for the socialist countries to ponder and, possibly, revise some of their positions on issues that are being enforced in this way."

The forum continued with a discussion of experts, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere. Realistic positions prevailed, both on procedural and specialist issues. A contribution to the businesslike tone was made, above all, by the speeches of the delegates of the CSSR, Poland, GDR, and Bulgaria. Between the lines of the speeches of Western delegates, the basic ideological intentions of the official circles became apparent, but in a less extreme form than in the speeches of their delegation heads.

Yesterday's session was addressed by Ladislav Mokry, director of the Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra. He corrected several pieces of misinformation about our musical culture and, on the basis of facts, demonstrated the successful confrontation of Czech and Slovak music at international events. He also referred to the breadth and high standard of events that are being organized in the CSSR. He proved that the selection that is being offered to our listener does not impoverish him, as was declared by the English delegate, but is in the service of his enrichment by genuine values and protects him against musical trash.

The forum will continue on 21 October, with sessions of the work groups for performing arts and fine arts.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 October on page 7 carries a shorter, 300-word Milan Madr report on Valek's interview for Czechoslovak journalists. Quoting Valek, Madr says, among other things: "M. Valek rejected the thesis of the FRG delegation head about a united European culture with the FRG as its basis and the German language as its protagonist, as well as the assertion that the state should not interfere in cultural matters. Does perhaps the fact that 80 percent of actors in the FRG are unemployed represent a contribution to artists in that country? In the socialist society, on the other hand, it is the state's task to establish conditions for artists to feel secure and for the values which they create to reach the public.

"He went on to say that the socialist culture is ready and, above all, able to receive all permanent values of world culture, which cannot be said of Western culture.

"Referring to the attempts of some small groups to negatively influence the forum from the outside, M. Valek said that their aim is anything but cooperation, which is the subject of the Budapest session. He expressed regret over the fact that some Western delegates on the one hand speak about the need for cooperation, and on the other express their solidarity with those whom the Hungarian authorities did not permit to stage public events directed against this cooperation and thus also against the Cultural Forum as such."]

STROUGAL, USSR'S RYZHKOV DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD231858 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] In Sofia today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal met Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A report says that both representatives discussed a number of questions connected with USSR-CSSR cooperation, above all in connection with its role in increasing the efficiency of the Soviet and CSSR economies based on accelerating scientific-technical progress.

KUCERA MEETS BUNDESTAG LEADERS IN BONN

LD232235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] FRG -- Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, who is on a visit to the FRG with a group of Czechoslovak deputies, met today in Bonn with Hans-Jochen Vogel, head of the parliamentary group of the SPD; Alfred Dregger, head of the parliamentary group of the CDU/CSU, and Helmut Haussman, secretary general of the FDP. The representatives of the parliaments of both countries evaluated present international questions, in particular problems of disarmament and the avoidance of a nuclear war. They also praised the development to date of bilateral relations, and they welcomed the steps made toward the normalization of parliamentary relations between the two countries. Bohuslav Kucera informed the deputies about the political system of the Czechoslovak National Front and its efforts in the struggle for peace, peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

KAPEK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDOCHINA

LD231641 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The CPSU delegation, headed by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, returned home by air today from Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

Upon his arrival, Comrade Kapek said that all three countries he visited are following the path of efficient cooperation with the states of the socialist community, therefore, also with Czechoslovakia. It is following the path of safeguarding increasingly higher living standards for the people. He stressed the significance of the 5th Congress of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party], in which our party delegation took part, for the future of Cambodia and pointed to the help of the Czechoslovak working people in defending that country.

WIDESPREAD ABUSES BY MINOR OFFICIALS REPORTED

AU201757 [Editorial Report] The Slovak press has recently carried several articles criticizing the "grand life style" and "bourgeois manners" of ranking personnel and has also reported on specific cases of functionaries who have been punished for violating "socialist norms."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 October on page 1 carries a 1,400-word article by Lubos Kriz entitled "Lordly Manners and Cadre Work." Kriz says that, because of the toleration of their mistakes and weaknesses, "some leading employees have adopted lordly manners and believe themselves to be unimpeachable." Although these are "only individuals," according to Kriz, "they negatively influence a broad circle of people and undermine the party's authority."

Kriz then says: "If one proceeds consistently in selecting a leading employee, it must be assumed that he takes up office without lordly manners and other such qualities, with the aim to be a good manager. If, however, lordly manners and the assertion of personal interests do appear in his conduct after a while, this happens gradually, as conditions allow." These conditions, Kriz points out, are also the work of the party and trade union organizations. In this connection, he criticizes the special prerogatives that are reserved for ranking personnel. He says: "Unfortunately, at some places people have grown accustomed to the director, for example, having powers which his function does not entail, powers which he delegated to himself. No one is out to weaken the authority of leading employees; their life is not easy. But is it right, for example, when workers who are interested in spending the weekend or the holidays in the enterprise chalet have to wait for a long time, whereas the director always has at his disposal an apartment complete with a color television set? Most of the time, it is empty. Instead of reserving this apartment for him, which is a widespread custom, it would suffice to improve the organization of the use of the chalet's capacity and the apartment could be available to other employees as well."

Kriz concludes the article by saying: "Taking advantage of all kinds of prerogatives and giving oneself the air of an unassailable 'god of wrath' -- that is not, and must not be, characteristic of a leading employees in a society that is building developed socialism. Everyone who behaves like this hides somewhere inside something of a factory proprietor, of an arrogant private property owner from the previous socioeconomic formation."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 October on page 1 carries an 1,800-word editorial entitled "Values of Socialism." After discussing the 'advantages' of socialism over capitalism (socialist democracy, workers' participation in management, planning), the editorial goes on to say: "There are still individuals among us who trample underfoot the values of socialism. They are responsible for direct damage to socialist property, and for indirect damage in the minds of the people in their surroundings who know about their unsocialist activities. We have at our disposal the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, which prompts us to intensify the effectiveness of the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline. It is as though we had already become reconciled to the fact that certain people make illicit use of their posts for their own well-being. What should, for example, a tourist think who comes back from a large hotel in a nonsocialist state where he sees that the hotel director there has, in fact, far fewer 'bourgeois manners' than a hotel director in a tourist center in our country? He neither has an official car with which to drive around his whole family, nor does he dare to organize grand-style celebrations with the city 'chiefs' on specially and permanently reserved premises, nor does he use the hotel maintenance staff to carry out repairs in his own private villa and charge it to the hotel. It has been the strategy and tactics of sordid fellows ever since the times of the Roman Empire to influence those in power and make them obligated to themselves. The fact that we allow them to act in this way even now, in the socialist present, can -- and, undoubtedly, does -- weaken in the individual awareness of many of our citizens' confidence in the managerial employees who act like that, and not only in them."

On the same day, on page 3, Bratislava PRAVDA carried a 1,600-word article by Marta Husakova entitled "A Function Can Be Performed Only With Clean Hands and an Ardent Heart." The article deals with the reasons that led to the "recall" of Eng Vaclav Smejkal from the post of secretary of the National Committee in the third district of Kosice, and to the imposition of party punishments on 3 other functionaries of that national committee -- Dr Stefan Stulajter, chairman of the national committee, and his 2 deputies.

Speaking about the main mistakes committed by the functionaries, Husakova mentions, among other things, the allocation of a 2-room apartment to Stulajter's single daughter, although she was not on any waiting list; "bureaucratic methods"; increase in the citizens' justified complaints and the national committee's unwillingness to consider them; and "responsibility-dodging." It was particularly Eng Smejkal, according to the article, who "violated party statutes" by "assuming the position of the infallible and omniscient one," plotting intrigues against his colleagues, and introducing "distrust, suspicion, and anxiety" to the work place (e.g. by his habit of recording discussions with his subordinates).

In concluding, Husakova says that the punishments that were meted out should serve as a lesson not only for the functionaries concerned, but also for all communists working at the national committee. It was their failure to speak out against the malpractices of the leading functionaries that made them possible in the first place, she says.

Bratislava ROLNICE NOVINY in Slovak on 14 October carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Bohus Trnavsky entitled "Indifference Is Harmful." The article deals with a recent aktiv of West Slovak agricultural managers in Milanovce, which reportedly pilloried "manifestations of violations of socialist legality," and "abuse of position by some managers," and other malfeasances in the region's agriculture. According to Jozef Bartosovic, deputy director of the regional agricultural administration in Bratislava who addressed the aktiv, the regional and district agricultural administration in West Slovakia received 73 anonymous complaints of this sort in the first half of 1985, 19 of which proved justified.

One of them concerned the "incorrect use" of the "fund of cultural and social needs" by the Pohranice united agricultural cooperative to finance "foreign travel by the director of the cooperative and his wife." Another anonymous letter revealed that the management of the Radosinka united agricultural cooperative, without any authorization, spent Kcs280,000 to finance trips to capitalist countries. Here, too, the money had to be returned to the cooperative's treasury. Moreover, the cooperative's director and economist reportedly received a "disciplinary penalty" and their basic monthly salary was cut 10 percent for a period of 3 months. According to Bartosovic, there have been similar cases in other agricultural cooperatives: the former director of the Kralova United agricultural cooperative and the director and economist of the Horne Oresant united agricultural cooperative have reportedly all been found guilty of "wrongful conduct," and "abuse of position," and "pilfering property in socialist ownership."

Trnavsky concludes the article by saying: "Agriculture employs many dedicated and honest people who rightly condemn such conduct of some leading employees. Everywhere, in every sector, we must wage a struggle against violators of socialist legality and ethics and establish an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward these occurrences. Indifference would be harmful to all of us."

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PACT TALKS

LD241233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which participated in the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, returned to Berlin this evening. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NOV GENEVA SUMMIT MEETING

DW221128 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the closer the date draws on which Mikhail Gorbachev will meet with the U.S. President in Geneva, the plainer does it appear how much depends on the results of this meeting, and not just for the two great powers. In one way or another people are preparing for this event not only in Washington and Moscow but also in other capitals, in parties and international organizations, and trying to exert influence.

The latest Soviet proposals have tangibly affected international politics, mobilized forces, and supported the opinion that with goodwill on both sides, a change for the better might emanate from Geneva. The demand that this chance not be missed, especially in Europe, becomes more urgent and is primarily addressed to the United States. This is shown, for example, by the appeal of the parties of the Socialist International in Vienna which adopted a catalogue of necessary measures ranging from the ban on the militarization of space to the halt to nuclear weapons tests. This came to light in the early part of last week in Stockholm, at the CSCE conference on confidence-building, where agreement on the early beginning of editorial work became possible because the Soviet proposals dispelled the hesitation of some NATO states. Last but not least, this is also evident in NATO itself.

The special NATO Council meeting in Brussels had been convened because Belgium and the Netherlands objected the small NATO countries' exclusion from the consultations held by some of the bigger countries at a meeting in New York called by President Reagan. This already indicates some concern. Moreover, in the course of this meeting, the Western European allies of the United States urged Washington to treat the Soviet proposals constructively. The French press comments on France's absence from the New York meeting called by the United States as expressing France's reluctance to be tied down to a line which is incompatible with Europe's and its own interests. And finally, the statement by Security Adviser McFarlane, according to which tests and the development of space weapons allegedly are in harmony with the ABM Treaty, met with such a strong rejection in other NATO states that Secretary of State Shultz had to subdue his displeasure.

Thus it seems as though people in some West European capitals suspect that some politicians in Washington want to discredit the Soviet proposals before negotiations on them have even started. Erecting a fireproof wall against this, as FRG Foreign Minister Genscher put it, is the concern of many, albeit not all, political quarters in Western Europe. Their concern is only too justified.

In today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, dear listeners, you will find the text of an article by Marshal Akhromeyev in which he takes issue with such attempts at discrediting the essence of the Soviet proposals and rejecting these proposals. The crux of such attempts is always some sort of justification for the adherence to the "star wars" concept.

If the number of strategic weapons were reduced by 50 percent, as proposed by the Soviet Union, and if this were done equally and under equal conditions, this would not only put an end to the quantitative and qualitative arms race on earth, but also would make obvious the nonsense of another arms race in outer space; quite apart from the fact that such a reduction of nuclear weapons is impossible without an agreement on the non-militarization of outer space.

All contentions that such a 50-percent reduction of the strategic weapons would allegedly plunge the United States into disadvantage -- contentions with which Akhromeyev takes issue in great detail -- are connected with this adherence to the "star wars" program. But since, as Akhromeyev writes, the ABM treaty constitutes an obstacle to the United States in the implementation of its space concept, some politicians seek to wrongly interpret this treaty against their better knowledge or even to openly violate it.

McFarlane's erroneous interpretation that created such a stir at the Brussels NATO Council meeting is one of these methods. Meanwhile, and that can be read either in the Akhromeyev article or in the text of the treaty, the treaty is unequivocal that neither restrictive nor extensive interpretation is possible. Anything that is more than basic research, that goes beyond the laboratory stage, as it were, is prohibited by the ABM treaty without any ifs and buts.

The chief of the Soviet General Staff adds that this position is logical and realistic because work not done in laboratories, that is, work going beyond laboratory level, can be controlled with national technological means. The Soviet Union is not concerned either with the development or, consequently, with the test of any models of space weapons. It strictly abides by the provisions of the ABM treaty and demands that the United States do likewise. Moreover, the Soviet Union is not alone in raising this demand.

If Washington's allies, who are saying the same, are serious about it, then this is merely a vote against [word indistinct]. For what sense would there be in investing billions in research on something that supposedly will never go beyond the laboratory stage? What sense then would there be in participating in such research?

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOETTING'S UN VISIT

LD231627 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0032 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] UN/New York, 23 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR continues to view active participation in solving the main issues confronting the UN, and in particular the 40th UN General Assembly, as one of its most important tasks. This was stated by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, in the course of a friendly discussion with the UN general secretary, Javier Perez de Cuellar, on October 21 in New York during a lull in the anniversary meeting of the UN General Assembly. Gerald Goetting passed on greetings from the State Council.

Perez de Cuellar praised the GDR's active contribution to peace and disarmament. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between the leading statesmen of the USSR and the United States will result in the preservation of peace.

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin also participated in the discussion.

At a meeting with the president of the 40th General Assembly, Jaime de Pines, agenda questions were discussed. Both sides agreed that it is vital to prevent a nuclear war and to resolve conflicts, such as those in the Middle East or Central America, peacefully.

Gerald Goetting had a friendly meeting with the President of the SFRY Presidency, Radovan Vlackovic. Starting with Erich Honecker's recent visit to Yugoslavia, tribute was paid to the close relations between the two states. They agreed that the 40th anniversary of the United Nations is a reason to work for the union of all realistic forces which can contribute to the prevention of a nuclear war and of the militarization of space.

The GDR politician paid a visit to Mayor Ed Koch. During a lively exchange of views, Gerald Goetting briefed him on the successful political and economic development of the GDR, the implementation of our social policies, and the preparations for the 750th anniversary of the founding of our capital city.

KROLIKOWSKI CONFERS WITH NICARAGUA'S CARDENAL

LD232321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct (ADN) -- Werner Krolkowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and the Nicaraguan minister of culture and member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Ernesto Cardenal, expressed their concern at the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism toward Nicaragua. In a conversation on Wednesday in Berlin, they stressed the right of the Nicaraguan people to self-determination in prosperity and peace.

The interlocutors appreciated the continual development of friendship and cooperation between both sides. Ernesto Cardenal, who gave details of the political situation in Nicaragua, expressed his satisfaction at the GDR's solidarity with and support for Nicaragua.

Both politicians acknowledged the new Soviet proposals for effective disarmament measures and for the prevention of the militarization of space as an important opportunity, which must now be taken by all sides, to prevent a nuclear inferno and preserve world peace.

Ernesto Cardenal is staying in the GDR on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the foundation of Humboldt University in Berlin.

TISCH DISCUSSES WORK SAFETY WITH UNION OFFICIALS

LD232350 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the FDGB, Harry Tisch, today said that the improvement of people's working and living conditions was a fundamental characteristic of socialist rationalization. The unions have to direct their influence toward the effective protection of health and work safety standards. The innovators and initiators of competition, together with the FDGB work safety officials, did a great job in guaranteeing high productivity and safety at the place of work. Harry Tisch was speaking at a discussion with union officials for work safety protection from socialist countries.

KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PACT DISCUSSIONS

LD231847 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Report by Geza Foldvari]

[Excerpt] We connect you with Ferihegy Airport where a few minutes ago the special plane carrying the Hungarian delegation led by Janos Kadar arrived from Sofia. Geza Foldvari reports:

In addition to Janos Kadar, the delegation also included Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense -- all members of the MSZMP Central Committee. The TU-154 aircraft is still standing here on the tarmac in front of the VIP lounge.

Present at the reception of the delegation at Ferihegy were Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party; Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Janos Kamara, minister of the interior--all members of the Central Committee--and also several government representatives. I also saw Boncho Mitev, Bulgarian's ambassador to Hungary.

BOGNAR CRITICIZES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

AU231307 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Maria Lakatos: "Secretiveness"]

[Text] It is not at all surprising nowadays if one of the National Assembly committee meetings resounds with an ongoing debate. Nevertheless, the proposal made by academician Jozsef Bognar, chairman of the body, at the last meeting of the National Assembly's Planning and Budget Committee caused a sensation. He proposed that the government reach decisions on large state investments not on the basis of the proposals of some ministry officials but only after the committee has discussed the project. His reason is that now the fate of billions, often determining the fate of entire sections of the country for years, depends on the judgment of a few. And if later the decision turns out to be incorrect, it is almost impossible to conclude where the mistake has been made, whether anyone is responsible for it, and if so, who. Afterward, without adequate information or data, it is very difficult to give an informed opinion or to criticize. But--it was said to the deputies--the lack of information refers not only to this relatively narrow area. The data on the 1984 budget, for instance Dr Bognar pointed out, could not always be interpreted in isolation; interpretation would have required new calculations.

The short time allocated for the meeting hardly allowed the listing of further examples. This much, however, was pointedly stressed: Decisions on the fate of loss-making enterprises or of low-efficiency enterprises are made without the involvement of the public. The procedure, taking long months and sometimes even years, is still not uniform even by the regulations, and decisions are still made without long drawn-out legislation, mostly according to ad hoc and not always clear considerations. And unfortunately, at least until the moment of decision, and sometimes even after it, the documents are handled in strict confidence.

Similarly, the public was excluded from the struggle between the large enterprises and those of their units that wished to become independent, a struggle in which the units were the main losers even if separation would have made more sense economically.

The question is how well these decisions could withstand the scrutiny of an expert investigation in which subjective viewpoints would, understandably, be driven into the background. There are, however, neither ways nor possibilities for this in the present framework.

Lack of information, however, especially if we are talking about a National Assembly committee, increases considerably the risk of unfounded decisions. And later, after a few years, it is impossible to find out the exact causes of the failure because of incorrect considerations; and it really is impossible to find this out in the current immense decisionmaking hierarchy operating in the name of coordination.

Planning is increasingly difficult because of the capriciousness of the world's markets. We must do everything within our borders to reduce the subjective or other mistakes happening in the courts of preparation. In a public debate in front of experts it would be clear who would win in the struggle between arguments and counterarguments.

There would be no need for corridor information, for leaking uncertain information which unnecessarily arouse tempers, as happened, for instance, at a printing press in the provinces after the election of the director: After the preparation carried out completely in accordance with regulations, after the founding meeting, the enterprise council, adhering to the regulations, did not confirm the previous director in his position. But the local press could not inform the public about this decision. The news about the head of a state agricultural farm is spreading in the same manner, but in practice it is impossible to know even which form of management the famous farm practices.

Although the large state investments understandably deserve greater attention, perhaps it would not hurt to publish the already made decisions in the above-mentioned cases purely as examples. Anyway, there is a need to answer the question referring to the cause of the problem and to justify measures, and the meetings of the National Assembly committees are an adequate forum for this, where, in the course of preparation, it is already possible to deal with the emerging problems.

For, as Academician Jozsef Bogнар said at the meeting of the Planning and Budget Committee: The parliament would also accept responsibility for a decision made after debate in committee.

SARLOS VISITS FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD240600 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, held talks with the president of the French National Assembly during the 3d day of his visit to Paris. They surveyed relations between the two countries and informed each other about the activities of their respective parliaments. Istvan Sarlos spoke about the main aims of the Hungarian economic reform, while his French counterpart said that his country wanted to play a positive role in the promotion of the East-West dialogue; in this parliament also had an important part to play. At noon, Istvan Sarlos was the guest of the French-Hungarian Friendship Group of the National Assembly. He then exchanged views with the president of the Foreign Affairs Committee who expressed his hope that the Budapest Cultural Forum would be successful.

OLAH, MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR SYRIA

LD241034 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Minister of Defense General Istvan Olah has left for Syria heading a military delegation. He is making an official visit to that Middle East country.

FRG FORUM DELEGATION ACCUSED OF 'PRUSSIANISM'

AU181305 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 7

[Article by Gejza Vilcek, Pravda's permanent Budapest correspondent: "The Second Day of the European Cultural Forum; Who Is Interested in a Constructive Atmosphere"]

[Excerpt] At the close of the morning deliberations, Karl-Guenther von Hase, the head of the FRG delegation, delivered an outrageous speech. His speech downright resonated with pan-Germanism and the attempt to foist upon other nations "European culture" which, as he purported to show, is based on the German language. The speech sharply upset the tone of the deliberations and was a direct attack on countries which have had direct experience of what a "tragic experiment" means, as Mr Von Hase called World War II. He arrogated to himself the right to "ensure" and "demand" in other countries a "unified all-European culture," and suggested that nations should worry less about their borders. The listener had the impression that given one moment longer he would have begun to revise the Potsdam Agreement. He spoke about freedom and access to cultural values, but completely "forgot," for example, the public employment ban in the FRG, the dismal situation of the "Gastarbeiter" and the manifestations of neo-fascism and tolerance vis-a-vis revanchist forces in his country. After all, Europe is informed about these facts and it is extremely strange how in this situation an official representative can discredit himself with an almost open concept of Prussian expansionism at a forum devoted to cultural cooperation.

From the speech it looks as though aggressive overseas circles want to load on their European ally not only the burden of the arms buildup but the burden of the ideological struggle -- and let him receive the blame for the shame instead of them. The theory of culture based on the German language will hardly meet with understanding in Europe. It seems that history has not taught everyone a lesson yet.

JUHAR COMMENTS ON CONSUMER CONSUMPTION RATES

LD240558 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] During the next 5-year plan period the population's consumption is expected to grow by between 8 to 10 percent, said Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade, at the session of the Commerce Committee of the National Assembly. The session dealt with the concept developed for the next 5-year plan for trade in consumer goods. Zoltan Juhar also announced that within total consumption the turnover of goods, alcohol, and tobacco products would grow slower than average while that of industrial goods would grow faster than average. On the issue of this year's fuel supply, Zoltan Juhar said that demand would be gradually satisfied everywhere before the onset of winter so long as the mining sector catches up with its backlog by 15 November and imported coal arrives on schedule.

JANUARY-AUGUST 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS RELEASED

AU111305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Oct 85 p 10

[Central Statistical Report on Economic Performance for January-August 1985]

[Text] January-August 1985 (data as a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year)

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises (excluding small companies, small cooperatives etc.)

Volume of gross production value:

Industry total	100.4
Within this:	

Metallurgy	96.6
Machine Industry	101.9
Chemical Industry	103.7
Building Materials Industry	93.4
Light Industry	99.2
Food Industry	98.0
Industry, Excluding Food Industry	100.9

Number of Employees	98.6
Gross Product per Employee	101.8
Average Monthly Wages per Employee	103.2

Construction Building [kivitelezó építőipar] (including small companies and small cooperatives)

Production of Building Industry	90.1
Number of Employees	94.4
Average Monthly Wages per Employee	106.0

Retail Trade Turnover (at current prices)	106.7
Within this:	

Food, Beverages and Tobacco	106.8
Articles of Apparel	106.1
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	106.8

Procurement	93.6
Within this:	

Plant Products	97.0
Live Animals	91.4
Animal Products	93.4

Production of Transport Enterprises

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometer)	95.6
Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.4

Population's Revenue From Central Sources

108.1 (x)

(x) (because part of the accumulations and incomes were used business expenditures, the level of nominal incomes is about 1 percent lower than that of the overall population's revenue)

Consumer price index

106.8

Including the 1985 price changes

104.7

According to the figures of the Central Statistical Office, production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises during January-August increased by 0.4 percent, excluding the food industry by 0.9 percent. Production was influenced by the fact there were 2 fewer working days this year than last year. The daily average production went up somewhat more rapidly, by 1.6 percent, excluding food industry by 2.1 percent. Among the main branches the highest output was produced by the chemical industry, though the energy industry and mechanical engineering sectors also increased production. The output of the other main branches decreased by various degrees. The sales of the industrial businesses, both domestically and for export, were the same as last year. Export sales of manufactured articles increased by 2.5 percent, while those of products of the food industry dropped sharply. The number of employees in the industrial state and cooperative enterprises dropped by 1.4 percent as against that of last year, and per-capita production increased by 1.8 percent.

The output of the construction building industry continued to decrease in the period of July-August: the 8 months' production dropped by 9.9 percent compared with that of last year. (the decrease was 27 percent in the first quarter and 12.3 percent in the first half of the year.) The underground construction sector was affected most, but output of the above-ground construction sector also dropped because of the severe winter and the lower demand for investments. Production of the related trade industrial and assembly works was higher than last year. The number of employees in the construction building industry dropped by 5.6 percent compared with figures for last year.

Agricultural sales in the period January-August 1985 were 6.4 percent lower than for the same time last year. Sales of slaughtering cattle and animal products continued to be lower than those of last year over the whole period concerned and the procurement of plant products decreased in August.

During the 8 months retail trade based on current prices was 6.7 percent higher: based on comparable prices it was 0.6 percent higher. Sales turnover increased by the largest extent -- 3.3 percent -- in food products and beverages and tobacco. Sales of miscellaneous manufactured articles dropped by 0.6 percent and those of clothing by 3.7 percent. Catering turnover decreased by 1.9 percent. Socialist bodies spent a total of 94.2 billion forints, 3.2 percent, less on investments than in the same period last year. Less than the average was spent on investments for central and council projects (4.8 and 8.2 percent respectively). Expenditures for enterprise investments decreased by 1.1 percent.

STATISTICS SHOW RETAIL PRICE LEVEL INCREASES

AU221453 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Oct p 7

["Vanicsek"-signed report: "Price Analysis of the Statistical Office for 1984 -- Enterprises Increased More"]

[Text] The retail price level increased more rapidly last year; it increased by 8.5 percent, more than in the 3 previous years. If we accept the idea that the increase in prices is one of the most sensitive measurements of any changes in the economy, this trend, which is increasing from year to year, does not seem to be too encouraging.

The originally planned price increase of 8.5 percent can be traced back to two factors. The news of central price increases generally creates a bigger sensation than the price increases initiated by the enterprises although the latter make up a considerable proportion of last year's price-index increase.

As the Central Statistical Office publication shows, the average size and proportion of the official price increases were lower than in the previous years (3.1 percent), while the price increases initiated by the enterprises increased by 5.4 percent. There are several explanations for the latter phenomenon.

The forint was devalued twice last year and the enterprises enforced the effects of this together with the effects of the previous devaluations more rapidly in their domestic prices.

In order to legalize the price increases, the enterprises often made use of the means of product exchange. With the thus newly calculated prices it was also easy to increase the sales receipts. However, as other statistics show, too, the products exchange in the Hungarian industry continues to be also very slow today, and the proportion of really new products -- not products with minimum changes -- is only 1-2 percent of total production. In addition, in their domestic trade sales, the enterprises increased the supply of more expensive products while they tried to reduce the production of cheaper products which promised smaller net sales receipts. This process is a necessary consequence of the lack of competition that often characterizes the market.

The regulations for exports to the capitalist countries also "contributed" to the domestic price increases. Although much criticism was directed at the comprehensive price system, it is clear that it rightfully enabled many producers to adjust their domestic prices to their capitalist exports. (We have to point out that this capitalist export was, in many cases, only as high as domestic prices were allowed to increase. This caused considerable price increases, especially in the case of clothing. The price level of goods imported from both relations was characterized last year by a greater increase than before. Apart from the fact that purchase prices increased, this can also be explained by the fact that, for the benefit of a desirable change in relations, those who purchased directly from foreign trade goods that were accounted in rubles were entitled to an extra profit margin.

The price level of seasonal food products was an unjustified 17.5 percent above the level of the previous year (vegetables and fruit: by 12.8 percent). The positive effects of measures taken in the meantime can still be felt only in some areas.

Most of the price increases went into effect suddenly in the first quarter of 1984. Although the measures aimed at stabilizing retail trade price levels were able to ameliorate their effects, they were unable to completely neutralize them. Thus, the more severe measures introduced in the second quarter of 1984 had a favorable influence on the trade price level of the first quarter of 1985. However, the validity of the delaying measures is gradually expiring and as a result, the enterprises' intentions to increase prices are expected to gain new strength. A particular vicious circle is developing: Under the pressure of their workers, the enterprises -- counting on price increases -- will attempt to put wage increases into effect as soon as possible. They will not, however, always be able to have the extra work involved executed and instead, they try to operate with the price receipts. The central income-withdrawing price measures are designed to restore the seemingly constantly upset balance between performance and income.

The price increases that most sensitively affect all strata of the population were in the field of food products and other consumer goods. There was a particularly high increase in the price of meat products, but the price of sugar, fruit and vegetable products, edible oil, margarine, and bread also increased more than average. Thus, the price of food products and beverages, which, together with the catering industry, make up 42.2 percent of the entire turnover of the retail trade, increased by 9.1 percent last year.

PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN SOFIA

Jaruzelski, Delegation Return

LD232125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Polish delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski which took part in the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee returned to Warsaw this evening.

The delegation was greeted by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat members, and members of the government Presidium. Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Georgiev was present at the airport.

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD231049 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The supreme political body of the defensive coalition of the community of Socialist states is meeting in Sofia; it is the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. This is the 20th conference of its kind, the first since the Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact party and state leaders in April of this year, at which the validity of the Pact was extended for a further 20 years.

TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in a commentary that the Sofia meeting, "the alliance of peace and security", coincides with the main stage of the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. The Warsaw Pact states have long expressed their readiness to overcome the split of Europe into opposing groups. New confirmation will certainly come in Sofia of the socialist community states' readiness for a resolute return to political detente. It is just less than a month now to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva. The world community, including the Polish public, attaches great importance to this conference of the leaders of the main superpowers and links with it hopes for the maintaining of peace. The Sofia conference, TRYBUNA LUDU states, is undoubtedly an important political event occurring before the Geneva summit, with a significance which extends far beyond the socialist community.

Commentator on Meeting

LD232019 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Jerzy Bockowski commentary]

[Text] The meeting in Sofia has been one of the most important international events this year. It confirmed the will and readiness of socialist states to eliminate nuclear danger and consolidate peace.

That is of particular importance nowadays when there has been a considerable increase in international tension, and the world has approached a point, the crossing of which would make the controlling of events impossible. The militarization of space would mean such a crossing. Therefore, participants in the meeting support new Soviet proposals on banning offensive space weapons and reducing by half the number of strategic weapons on earth.

The Soviet moratorium on deployment of SS-20 missiles, and on dismantling these medium-range missiles which were deployed in Europe after deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles testifies to the readiness of socialist states to remove nuclear weapons from Europe. This readiness has also been confirmed by a proposal concerning an agreement on reduction of Euro-missiles without linking this issue to space and strategic weapons.

The participants of the meeting in Sofia are of the opinion that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting should contribute to an easing of tension in the world, and the reducing of the threat of war. The socialist states are doing everything possible to make this happen, because such is the will of our nations and all peace loving people.

Commentator on Pact Document

LD241055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Zdzislaw Stankiewicz commentary]

[Text] International tension has seriously increased in recent years. The world has moved closer to a line which, when crossed, would make it impossible to control events. These are the first sentences of the statement adopted in Sofia yesterday by the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

This is a very important document. It contains a thorough analysis of the current situation in the world. It shows the cause of tension and points to ways out of the arms maze. It reconfirms the determination to preserve peace and to develop mutually beneficial cooperation.

A careful reading of the Sofia statement raises hopes and consolidates the belief that the forces of peace are able to prevent the catastrophe which is threatening mankind.

WALESA TERMS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HIM 'ABSURD'

AU231757 Vienna ORF in German 1720 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Solidarity leader Walesa today rejected the accusations of the election commissions as "absurd." None of his statements concerning participation in the parliamentary elections of 13 October justifies actions for slander instituted against him, he said. The legal consequences are further evidence of the fact that the government wishes to secure for itself absolute control over information. Walesa reported considerably lower election participation figures to the press than those reported officially. If convicted, he could receive up to 2 years imprisonment.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS ON WORLD PEACE REPORTED

AU221548 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Krystyna Panek report]

[Text] On 17 October there was a press conference dealing with the preparations for the Congress of Intellectuals in the Defense of the World's Peaceful Future, which will take place in Warsaw from 16 to 19 January, 1986.

It will inaugurate the International Year of Peace, proclaimed by the United Nations. Not without meaning is also the fact that the congress will coincide with the 41st anniversary of the liberation from Nazi occupation of Warsaw, a city which has become a symbol of destruction, war danger, and reconstruction -- a symbol of the desire for peace.

Taking part in this international forum will be representatives of scientific, cultural, and political circles on all continents; UN organizations; and international extra-governmental organizations. They will consider the various complex dangers to human life and the fate of the earth and will debate ways of preventing these dangers.

It is expected that the talks will be divided among 7 problems teams, dealing with the following topics: the arms race and other threats to peace and international security plus the methods and resources of combatting them; environmental and health protection in the world; a new socioeconomic order as the result of rational worldwide management; cultural heritage and the influence of cultural and artistic development on the shaping of social awareness of military dangers and their consequences for mankind; the responsibility of scholars for the peaceful use of the results of their research; bringing up society in a spirit of defending peace; and the role and tasks of the mass media in dissipating social tension and halting the arms race.

A national committee consisting of over 100 members is involved in preparing the congress. It is chaired by the distinguished Polish humanist, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski. In an appeal addressed to creators of science and culture, the committee says that our differences in world outlook, conviction, and cultural tradition are meaningless when faced with the fact that we live on one planet. That is why we wish to convene this meeting in order to consider its future during common discussion. It is our duty to warn societies and governments and sound an alarm of peace all over the globe! If we do not do this today, it might be too late tomorrow.

HONKISZ COMMENTS ON CADRE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

AU221614 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Oct 85 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Cadre Policy, by PAP correspondent Adolf Reut: "Civic Service Is Open to All"; -- date and place not given -- first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Excerpts] It was 2 years ago that the 13th Central Committee plenum adopted the main principles of the PZPR's cadre policy. The principles are a comprehensive statement of cadre policy and concern the most vital issues of the party and all the people.

Reut: What about the implementation of the principles of cadre policy?

Honkisz: The implementation of the "main principles of the PZPR's cadre policy" is a standing process of consistent work with cadres. The fact that the 20th plenum re-named the Department of Cadres as the Department of Cadre Policy represents a crucial change in the treatment of cadres. This is why current analysis and periodical evaluations of the implementation of cadre policy have acquired great importance. As you know, the primary and shop party organizations play a particular role within this policy as a whole. Item 33 of the PZPR statute referring to the present party organization's task of recommending candidates for leading positions has become one of the basic principles.

This has fully confirmed the frequently aired view that "a strong party organization generates a good and correct cadre policy."

Ever since the Ninth PZPR Congress, the central bodies have always made their cadre decisions on the strength of such recommendations. The results of this can be seen in the fact that party organizations have withdrawn over 800 recommendations nation wide in the past 2 years. Party cells carefully examined every such case. There is no room for sentiment in cadre policy, which must not be an empty slogan.

A crucial aspect of implementing the principles of PZPR cadre policy is consistently observing the criteria for choosing leading cadres. Responsible posts are given to the candidates distinguished for their ideological prowess, commitment, suitable professional qualifications, organizational abilities, honesty, and a profound sense of responsibility for the public and political results of their performance. It is our duty to observe the agreed norms of selecting, deploying, and training the leading cadres. Severe criteria were observed last year when decisions were made about the appointment of some 300 persons to leading central positions.

Reut: Any other specific results of implementing the "principles of the PZPR's cadre policy?"

Honkisz: One principal result is that the annual cadre reviews are now a standing practice. We have completed the second review of the party apparatus and the third of the state administration. It should be stressed that the evaluations made during such reviews form the basis of all decisions relating to cadre policy and to the promotion, rotation, and improvement of cadres. Cadre reviews have proved to have a mobilizing effect.

The primary and shop party organizations continue to be effective. In line with the Ninth PZPR Congress instructions, the procedures followed by party cells in appointing leading cadres have been improved. In contrast to the seventies, all cadre decisions are now made collegially by party cells or their executive bodies and by no one else. A certain number of leading appointments are coordinated within the cooperation commissions composed of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD. Members of the allied parties and nonparty people continue to be appointed to leading positions to an ever increasing extent.

The selection of enterprise managers by competition is one result of implementing the "principles of cadre policy." Such a selection has become a general institutional form of choosing candidates as state enterprise managers. Over 1,000 such managers were appointed in this way in 1983-84.

We have reasons to assert that the practice of so-called musical chairs with regard to managerial positions has disappeared. This practice was quite frequent in the seventies, during which equal or even better managerial positions were offered to the people who had failed at their previous posts. Party organizations, trade unions, and self-management bodies are continuing to effectively counter any attempt to reinstate this practice.

Reut: What lessons for the future can you draw from the present cadre policy?

Honkisz: The effects of cadre policy are many-sided and long-term. Every erroneous decision is costly from the material, social, ideological, educational, and political viewpoints. As the leading political force with respect to people and cadre policy, the PZPR regards man as the supreme value. The leadership of the party and the state continues to seek to create the best possible conditions for promoting the talents and aspirations of all vocations and professions. This is what this leadership is doing in cadre policy and in social policy as a whole. Creating conditions for the advancement of whoever possesses high qualifications and the correct ideomoral attitude is in tune with the program and aims of the socialist state.

POLITBURO SESSION STRESSES ECONOMIC REFORM

AU211142 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] PAP -- The politburo stressed that the reform is entering a new phase on the threshold of the next 5 years. The period of making use of basic reserves and eliminating the consequences of economic breakdown is drawing to a close. Intensive development factors must be stimulated. Complex conditions over the next 5 years require this. An increase in economic pressure which stimulates greater production, and greater exports, an increase in management efficiency, and definite scientific and technological progress is particularly necessary.

An important task now in the implementation of the reform should be the strengthening of the position and role of the directors of economic units.

Under the conditions of the reform, management cadres bear particular responsibility for the efficient operation and development of enterprises. Efficient management of workforces, better work organization, innovativeness, efficiency and technical progress, the ability to adapt to changing internal circumstances, and the ability to cooperate constructively with worker self-management bodies and trade unions depends on the attitudes and initiative of cadres, on their level of vocational qualifications, and on their ability to unite economic tasks with social one.

Enterprise directors who were present at the meeting stressed the need for an urgent formulation of a collection of principles which would clearly define the authority and responsibility of directors of economic units.

The Politburo recommended conducting a consultation on the principles of directorial status with the participation of interested communities, institutions, and socio-vocational associations, including the Chief Technical Organization, the Polish Economic Society, and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration.

The Politburo also drew attention to the great importance which the functioning on state administration central bodies and leadership cadres has for the reform. The necessity of consistently adapting the state administration's style and manner of operation to the new principles of economic functioning was underscored.

PZPR'S ROMANIK ON MINING INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES

LD240945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Mining Commission has begun in Katowice Voivodship. Participants in the meeting came from the mining machine works in [word indistinct], the industrial boiler factory in Sosnowiec, and the TYCAY mining electro-technical enterprise. Why is this meeting being devoted to mining machinery? Our reporter interviewed Comrade Jerzy Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mining Commission:

[Begin recording] [Romanik] The fundamental influence on the growth of mineral extraction in Poland is the development of machinery and the generally far-reaching technological progress which has already been achieved and which will continue to be achieved.

[Reporter] This year, 192 million [unit not specified], the same as in the preceding year. But if there is not a sufficient number of mining machines next year and in 1987, the plan may well not be fulfilled. [sentence as heard]

[Romanik] I would not see this matter in such black terms. The machines will definitely be there; it is only a matter of the suppliers, and mainly the steelmen, keeping to all the assumptions which were established at the beginning of the year because this largely affects the whole of production.

[Question] Is there a shortage of mining machinery or of spare parts?

[Romanik] There will be constant shortages, because the factories do not keep up with needs in this sphere of our mining industry.

[Question] Is it always due to the mining machinery factories alone?

[Romanik] (?Poor) cooperation with the steel industry is the main reason why there are still few of these machines. Orders placed by the department are not fully realized, due to difficulties which, of course, are generally known. But above all these delays have been caused by the winter.

[Question] The meeting continues tomorrow. Due to the pressure of public opinion among other things, and, because the Mining Commission is also present [reporter pauses] coal is not available everywhere. Will you be devoting some attention to this matter?

[Romanik] Coal is being extracted and this coal is in the country at this moment. But the distribution system, the allocation of this coal to individual regions and voivodships, means that this coal does not reach everywhere on time.

FARMERS MEET GRAIN CONTRACT EXPECTATIONS

AU221555 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19-20 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] PAP -- Most farmers have honored their grain contracts with the Peasant Self-Help Cooperative and the Polish grain enterprises of the flour industry.

This year's speed of grain deliveries is faster than it was last year, and about 45,000 metric tons of grains are being delivered every week, which is 4,000-5,000 metric tons more than last year at this time. Zamosc, Opole, Ciechanow, Bydgoszcz, and Kielce Voivodships are at present the largest suppliers of grain. It is estimated that between the onset of the harvest and 18 October some 4.58 million metric tons of grains have been procured. Procurement from state farms accounts for almost 23 percent of this figure.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM SOFIA PACT SUMMIT

AU231944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/10/1985 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu returned from Sofia on October 23 in the evening, where he participated in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

The leader of the RCP and Romanian state was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister; Constantin Olteano, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

At his departure from the Bulgarian capital Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Todor Zhivkov, by other Bulgarian party and state leaders.

CEAUSESCU OPENS BUCHAREST TRADE FAIR 19 OCT

AU191716 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu opened, Saturday, October 19, the Bucharest International Trade Fair, an outstanding economic and trade event, arranged for the eleventh time this year.

Attending the festivity were full and alternate members of the party's Executive Political Committee, of the State Council and the government, executives of central institutions, mass and public organisations.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, members of the diplomatic corps, managers of national pavilions and representatives of foreign exhibiting firms, foreign press correspondents.

On their arrival at the exhibition complex in Scienteii Square which hosts the trade fair, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by thousands of cheering Bucharesters.

Speaking at the official opening ceremony was Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who stressed that the trade fair was a major Romanian economic and trade event echoes of which go beyond the country's borders, given its aims which are major demands today, namely trade, cooperation, development, peace.

The speaker warmly welcomed the presence at the opening festivity of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of the other comrades in the party and state leadership. He also extended a cordial welcome to foreign guests, the diplomatic corps, and the many Romanian and foreign exhibitors.

The prestige that the Bucharest International Trade Fair has won over the years, the major interest it arouses in business circles everywhere show in the over 400 major exhibiting firms from 35 countries on all continents as well as in the over 1,200 Romanian manufacturing enterprises and foreign trade companies, industrial departments, research, design and higher learning institutes, the Romanian minister said.

Illustrating the strong development and modernization of all the branches of the national economy in the past twenty years, he was pleased to note that the Romanian exhibits at the Bucharest International Trade Fair were mainly new and re-designed products whose performance and quality compared well with the best world achievements, and as such can comply with the requirements of Romania's partners.

Under these favourable auspices, we believe this year's trade fair can make another major contribution to a better mutual knowledge and closer rapprochement of participants, all while favouring a busy and fertile trade activity, for the mutual benefit of partners, Vasile Pungan wound up this address.

To the applause of the attendance, President Nicolae Ceausescu cut the ribbon, opening this year's Bucharest International Trade Fair.

Participating Countries

AU191714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0752 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania opened, Saturday October 19, the ninth [as received] Bucharest International Trade Fair -- TIB '85. The nine-day international economic and trade event, the theme of which is "Trade - Cooperation - Development - Peace", will gather more than 1,200 manufacturers and exporters from Romania and other 35 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, the two Americas and Australia. Twenty-seven countries have official pavilions -- Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the DPR of Korea, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey, the USA, the USSR, Yugoslavia and Romania. The Palestine Liberation Organisation is also represented. Individual exhibitors at the fair include prestigious firms from Argentina, Britain, France, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

Ceausescu Tours Pavilions

AU191908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1985 -- After the festive opening of the Bucharest International Trade Fair, President Nicolae Ceausescu saw round the Pavilion of Romania and the other countries entering the event. The visit started at the central Pavilion where representative products of the Romania machine building and electrical engineering industries are exhibited. The RCP and Romanian state leader watched the way in which new types of special machine tools for the extractive industry operate, also appreciating the results the Romanian specialists have scored in automation and computer technology. The automation equipment on display at the current trade fair edition is designed for the implementation of Romania's priority programmes in power engineering, coal mining, in the oil, metallurgical, chemical, petrochemical and nuclear areas.

The metallurgy, geology and the mining industry, the crude oil and gas industry, car, lorry, tractor and farm machinery, aircraft manufacturing, transport and telecommunications, chemistry and petrochemistry - accounting for 20 per cent of this country's industrial production - the light industry a sector share of Romania's foreign trade amounts to about 20 per cent - [as received] wood working and construction materials stands were also seen round.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu also visited the pavilions of the countries entering the Bucharest International Trade Fair, as well as the individual stands of foreign companies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed warm greeting on behalf of the leaders of the states represented to the Bucharest International Trade Fair, as well as wishes of success in his activity. The Romanian President thanked and addressed in his turn, a warm salute and the best wishes to the respective heads of state.

While visiting the pavilions, President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with the participants in the trade fair, pointing to the good relations between Romania and the countries entering the event, between the Romanian enterprises and the foreign companies, as well as to the broad possibilities to further develop them. The wish was expressed to work for the expansion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, cooperation in production and production specialization, for the promotion of modern cooperation forms, for the growth and diversification of commercial exchanges, in the common interest of the cause of peace, progress and understanding among nations.

Soviet Representative on Fair

AU181458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1237 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1985 -- The Soviet Union is a traditional participant that attended all the editions of the International Bucharest Fair taking an active part in this fair - Vladimir Labzyn, [spelling as received] director of the Soviet pavilion said at the press conference arranged on Friday, October 18, at that country's pavilion at TIB '86.

Assessing the importance of international fairs and exhibitions as a form of rapprochement, communication and friendship among peoples, of getting acquainted with novelties in science and technology, in social and cultural development, Vladimir Labzyn pointed to the positive results of the Soviet Union's previous attendance at TIB. The Soviet pavilion -- the speaker showed -- was seen by more than 400,000 and the value of the contracts perfected stood at about 600 million convertible rubles.

Referring then to the Soviet-Romanian relations which are growing steadily, in step with the development of cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology, culture and art, the speaker underscored the decisive role of meetings between party and state leaders of our friendly countries in this respect, the collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP with a strong impact on the expansion of bilateral cooperation on mutually advantageous and equal terms and the continuous strengthening of the Soviet-Romanian friendship ties. He mentioned that one of the chief domains of the Soviet-Romanian relations is the economic collaboration, which develops at a steady pace and is sure to extend and deepen greatly in future through the development of cooperation and specialization in production.

At the current TIB edition, the Soviet Union is represented by 25 union foreign trade organizations, with their own pavilion on more than 3,200 sq.m., displaying a wide range of equipment, machines and tools, other high-tech products, 97 percent of which are new or updated products.

Along the line of the traditional Soviet participation -- Vladimir Labzyn showed -- one of the Union's Republics presents its achievements. It is the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic whose economy has greatly developed and diversified of late, the products manufactured by its enterprises being known and appreciated in over 60 countries, among which Romania [is one].

We are convinced that the presentation of the Soviet realizations at TIB '85, the talks and meetings with Romanian partners will allow us to find other possibilities to boost the collaboration between our countries, concluded the director of the USSR pavilion.

II. 24 Oct 85

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ROMANIA

OPREA, USSR'S ATASHEV MEET, DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU211936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/10/1985 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on October 21 K. Atashev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR, now in Romania for the International Fair in Bucharest.

They approached aspects of development of the Romanian-Soviet economic, technological and scientific cooperation, of expanding and diversifying the bilateral commercial exchanges.

OPREA, HUNGARY'S VERESS SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU222025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/10/1985 -- On October 22, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of Hungary, now in Romania to attend the Bucharest International Fair.

During the interview, stress was laid on new possibilities to expand and deepen the Romanian-Hungarian economic collaboration and cooperation, to increase trade exchanges between the two countries.

Talks were held in Bucharest, on October 22, between the Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, and the foreign trade minister of Hungary, Peter Veress.

The same day, the two ministers signed a government long-term accord on mutual goods exchanges and payments between Romania and Hungary over 1986-1990.

The accord provides for a considerable rise in bilateral goods exchanged in the next five-year period.

POWER PLANTS SEEK TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

AU231201 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] In the spirit of tasks put forward by the recent meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, relevant units are making sustained efforts to increase electrical power production and to make better use of all resources.

The Paroseni thermal power plant -- an important supplier of electrical and thermal power to the Humedoara County -- is taking action to carry out, in the shortest time possible, high quality revision, repair, and modernization work to ensure the operation of thermal power plants during the cold season at maximum capacity and under conditions of complete safety. With the conclusion of the planned revision and repair work unit No 4, the power output achieved each day has increased to more than 120 megawatts; and through the finalization of modernization work at boiler No 1, the quantity of electrical power produced on the basis of coal will increase 60 percent.

At the Cluj enterprises for exploitation and maintenance of energy installations and for distributing electrical and thermal power, measures have been finalized designed to lead to the efficient management of all resources in that county.

The nuclear energy study group set up in that unit is currently working out practical, new measures to eliminate power losses, introduce teleguided systems through processing computers, ensure optimal operation of installations, set up new micro-hydropower plants, and ensure the utilization on a large scale of recoverable resources.

[Similar reports have been the lead items of radio broadcasts ever since the RCP Political Executive Committee meeting on 17 October and the issuance of the energy emergency decree.]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CSSR PREMIER'S VISIT

AU221715 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Oct 85 p 5

["Communique on the visit to our country by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government" from 17-18 October 1985]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the government of the SR of Romania, comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR government premier, paid an official friendship visit to our country from 17-18 October 1985.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received Comrade Lubomir Strougal. During the meeting, a cordial exchange of messages took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, laid a wreath at the Monument to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Peoples' and Fatherland's Freedom, and for Socialism.

During his stay in the SR of Romania, the CSSR Government premier visited the "Rom Control Data" enterprise and the enterprise for calculators.

The premier of the Government of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, and the premier of the CSSR Government, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, conducted official talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere of esteem and complete understanding.

During the talks, the two sides briefed each other on current problems of socialist construction in the two countries and examined the stage of the implementation of decisions adopted during summit talks regarding developing relations between the two countries and especially regarding increasing trade exchanges and intensifying economic cooperation; they also discussed ways and means to deepen and diversify those relations, and exchanged views on current issues of the international situation.

The premier of the Government of the SR of Romania and the premier of the CSSR Government stressed the particular importance of summit meetings for improving the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries. They stressed that dialogue between the leaders of Romania and the CSSR has each time given a further impetus and new scope to mutual cooperation between them both at a bilateral and an international level in conformity with the basic interests of the Romanian and CSSR peoples aimed at development along the road to progress and well-being and in keeping with the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

During the talks, the two sides thoroughly studied the stage and possibilities of constantly developing and diversifying economic and scientific-technological cooperation, trade, and production sharing and specialization. They noted with satisfaction that these relations have constantly developed due to the activity carried out by both sides to implement the decisions adopted at the summit level.

The sides also stressed that the economic and scientific-technological potential of the two countries, and the experience and results of bilateral cooperation registered up to now offer new opportunities to expand economic cooperation.

They stressed the need to intensify production sharing and specialization as a dynamic factor for bilateral economic relations and for more closely linking scientific-technological cooperation to production sharing and specialization ventures.

In this respect, the sides established that the competent ministries should speed up resolving problems linked with expanding -- in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan -- the conventions on specialization that are being implemented and with finalizing new ventures in priority fields of the national economies of the two countries. The sides also agreed to examine possibilities to make the most complete use of the industrial potential of the two countries, to meet mutual requirements, and to carry out joint ventures in third markets.

Both sides appreciated the results registered by the central planning bodies in coordinating the plans of the national economies of the two countries in the 1986-90 period as envisaged in the protocol signed on 10 October 1985; they stressed the significance of this document for the supply of both national economies with raw materials and other basic materials, with products of the metal processing, chemical, and light industry, and with agricultural produce and foodstuffs. The sides also established that efforts should be continued to seek possibilities to intensify cooperation further.

The prime ministers of the two governments asked the ministries of foreign trade to finalize, as soon as possible, negotiations and to conclude an agreement on trade exchanges and payments between the two countries in the 1986-90 period.

It was established that in order to intensify exchanges of goods envisaged for the current year, they should conclude -- as soon as possible -- a trade protocol, and speed up contracting goods for 1986.

The two premiers appreciated the activity carried out by the Romanian-Czechoslovak joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and acquainted themselves with the results of the 16th session of that commission at which measures were adopted aimed at further developing production sharing and specialization. At the same time, they established that this commission should continue to systematically concern itself with the development of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation and should act to implement the agreements concluded.

It was decided that on the basis of experience gained in implementing the agreement-program on the basic directions of developing long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the SR of Romania and the CSSR, signed by the two presidents of the two countries in May 1981, one should proceed to preparing a new document on long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

The two premiers reaffirmed their countries' desires to develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation at various levels more actively and in the spirit of decisions adopted at the CEMA countries' economic summit meeting.

Reviewing the results registered so far, the two chiefs of government stressed the importance of further developing cooperation in such fields as education, instruction, art, science, medical care, sports, mass media, and in other areas in the interest of deepening mutual understanding and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

During the visit, the premiers of the two governments signed a protocol on the meeting between the premier of the SR of Romania and the premier of the Government of the CSSR including measures aimed at further developing cooperation between two countries in the economic field.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the two premiers expressed concern for the very serious tension at world level and reasserted their support for their countries, other socialist countries, and all countries in the world struggling to preserve peace; to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race; to achieve disarmament; to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace, and cooperation; to resolve all problems by peaceful means and negotiations; and to build a new world economic order.

The premier of the Government of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, and the premier of the Government of the CSSR, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks they had conducted and stressed the conviction that they will contribute to further deepening relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the SR of Romania and the CSSR and between the peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the CSSR, extended, on behalf of the CSSR Government, an invitation to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Government of the SR of Romania, to pay an official friendship visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH ZAIRE HOLDS SESSION

AU142141 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2031 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Kinshasha AGERPRES 14/10/1985 -- Highlighting the growing possibilities of the economies of Romania and the Republic of Zaire, the seventh session of the Romanian-Zairean joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation set measures and specific actions to dynamize cooperative ties in industry, agriculture, transport and telecommunications, in power engineering and coal mining. Moreover, ways and means were conve-
nanted to further stimulate and diversify commercial exchanges.

On the occasion, Karin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, commission chairman for Romania, had interviews with the speaker of the Zairean Parliament, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Zaire, with executives of the economic and planning departments. Measures were convened for the fulfillment of the goals contained in the joint commission protocol.

BORBA COMMENTS ON ABU AL-'ABBAS, TERRORISM

AU231655 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19-20 Oct 85 p 13

[Vlado Teslic "The Week in the World" column: "The Boomerang of the Double Abduction"]

[Excerpts] It has been confirmed again that for international relations in general, an isolated act of terrorism by unreasonable or desperate individuals is not as significant as the terrorism of a policy based on force, where justice is taken into one's own hands and is meted out according to specific interests and criteria.

This is illustrated, is it not, by the development of the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East after the double terrorist strikes: first by a group of Palestinian commandoes against innocent passengers of an Italian ship, and then by the American violent act against the Egyptian airplane and the subsequent dogged insistence by Washington to have a PLO leader handed over to it, without any legal reason whatever -- a leader who, by the way, gets the most credit for a peaceful and secure return of both the hostages and the Italian ship.

The American "hijacking of the hijackers" in any case triggered the crisis of the Italian Government and turned back the peace process in the Middle East by at least 10 years. The act disturbed the Mediterranean waters and air to a dangerous level by endangering the general security and even sovereignty and territorial integrity of each of the coastal states.

The curious and unreasonable thinking in Washington and even some indication of "punishing" first of all Egypt, until now the main support of the U.S. policy in the Arab world, proceed from this. Italy, a NATO member, did not renounce its sovereign rights to benefit the United States; it is threatened in the same way. According to some curious logic, one also puts here Yugoslavia, "the first neutral communist state" (surely a nonaligned one!), which as a sovereign country has refused to hand over Palestinian leader Muhammad 'Abbas.

Middle East Uncertainty

It is easy to understand America's exhilaration at the first successful retaliation against hijackers and killers of U.S. citizens. The Americans have been waiting for such an opportunity since President Carter's catastrophic attempt to free the hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

What now? The danger exists that the Americans may build on their "success" and continue their policy of retaliation, which would unleash total terrorism and endanger international security.

Ultimately, terrorism is not some isolated phenomenon of international life. The key question is to solve or to mitigate fundamental problems and injustices that nourish terrorism, as George Ball points out. And this unerringly brings us back to the Middle East crisis and the readiness to solve it in a peaceful and just way in the spirit of UN principles.

It seems that the "re-hijacking" over the Mediterranean made this prospect for the Middle East more remote, and the sense of the double piracy should be looked for in this. Somebody wanted, among other things, to prevent Yasir 'Arafat from speaking in the UN General Assembly and to prevent a continuation and a success of the joint Jordan-Palestinian initiative.

The new direction of the U.S. course in the Middle East could therefore be not an avoidance of the Palestinians but a direct confrontation with the PLO. If this is in the interest of "Greater Israel," what is the interest of the United States and some Arab factors in this? Is it not a boomerang which always comes back to those who threw it?

The escalation of violence in the Mediterranean shows how right we were to warn continuously about the piling up of armed force in the Mediterranean, the connection of the Mediterranean with the Middle East, and the danger to which all the coastal countries are exposed in this context.

The maneuver with the Saratoga, the aircraft carrier that sailed to Dubrovnik immediately after participating in the pirate action of intercepting the Egyptian plane, and the public expression of "disappointment" at the Yugoslav stand in refusing to hand over Abu Al-'Abbas, show to what extent some responsible factors in Washington have lost their ability to soberly evaluate the positions of sovereign and nonaligned Yugoslavia. If we are resolved on both sides to develop friendly relations, in mutual and general interest, this does not mean that these relations could be developed on an unequal basis and at the expense of the basic sovereign rights of our country. Tito's well-known "never" to all those who held out their hands but sometimes resorted to pressure on Yugoslavia, remains "never" now, too. The Americans certainly know that we are not in their bloc, and not in the other bloc either. Since they made assurances so many times of appreciating the "truly nonaligned" position of Yugoslavia, they should be refraining from specific political moves and unfounded and unrealistic demands with which they jeopardize their public statements.

In all this, the least disputable is the Yugoslav position toward international terrorism, to which our country has been exposed for 40 years without much understanding or help from outside. With great sacrifices and efforts, we do not respond to terrorist attacks with the same measures, but combat terrorism through cooperation of equal and sovereign states and to prevent it in its roots.

Here lies the problem of our relations with Sweden which, contrary to all the norms and to its own public commitment to develop friendly relations with Yugoslavia, is preparing to release the murderer of the Yugoslav ambassador; it is a country in which our citizens are exposed to resurrected fascist terrorism.

In this context, the irony about "a different legal evaluation and approach in the two countries" suits the Swedish minister of justice quite poorly and tastelessly. The problem, it seems, is not so much a different legal approach -- for you cannot attack only the terrorism of racists in South Africa but not that of European racists and fascists -- but in a political one. However, there should be no differences in this field after Helsinki and all the other agreements and achievements.

PACT MEETING ENDS; SUPPORTS USSR PROPOSALS

LD231917 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries ended in Sofia today. At the meeting, the highest-ranking political leaders of 7 East European socialist countries again stressed that they will not gravitate toward military superiority nor allow such superiority over them. They expressed particularly strong support for all the previous peace-loving initiatives of the Warsaw Pact, particularly for those of the Soviet Union.

Observers judge that the new proposal addressed to the other military treaty to freeze the number of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the United States including those outside their national territories at the level of 1 January 1986. [Sentence as heard] Of course it is stressed that the policy of imperialism, and primarily the U.S. orientation toward achieving military superiority, are the main culprits for the increase of tension. Particular attention was devoted to pointing out that the arms race should not be transferred to space.

The joint declaration deems that the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations is gaining increasing significance. The attention of observers was also drawn to the fact that China is mentioned by name in the final document in a section which deals with the readiness of the Warsaw Pact countries to develop relations with all other socialist countries.

TANJUG ASSESSES SOVIET-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

LD231749 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 23 Oct 85

[By TANJUG correspondent Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Bulgaria is the first member of the so-called socialist community which Mikhail Gorbachev, the leader of the Soviet party, is visiting. Leaving aside the fact that Sofia yesterday and today hosted the Warsaw Pact summit, Gorbachev's decision to begin his official visit to Bulgaria tomorrow shows that in Moscow's foreign policy priorities this country remains foremost among the other equal members of the East European economic and military alliance.

Six Years Later

This is, at the same time, the first high-level Soviet visit to Bulgaria since 1979, when Sofia's guests were Leonid Brezhnev and Konstantin Chernenko. After this, first Brezhnev and then Andropov and Chernenko planned to visit Sofia, but their poor health prevented them from making the journey. However, thanks to regular Soviet-Bulgarian political contacts and Todor Zhivkov's frequent Crimean and Moscow meetings, there is no vacuum between the two countries in the coordination of their policy.

In Moscow it is often stressed that Bulgaria is the "most far-off member" of the Warsaw Pact in the Balkans and that for this reason "its position is unchanging". Cooperation and friendship between Moscow and Sofia is traditionally very close. The way has always been clear for their close links because the Bulgarian leaders assert that "Bulgaria has best expressed its specific characteristics, constantly applying the experiences of the Soviet Union in the construction of socialism."

Viewed from Moscow, it can be seen that the only exception to this is the national question. This conclusion can also be drawn from Sofia's most recent action of "re-christening" the Turks in Bulgaria. The Moscow press which, as a rule, writes extensively and in detail about its ally's road to internal development, was silent about the affair and the Sofia slogans about "Bulgaria, a single nation state" remained unknown to the Soviet public.

The Priority of Priorities

The Soviet Union did not reply to an open plea from Mladenov, the head of Bulgarian diplomacy, to support the Bulgarian "solution" of the national question. Last spring, at a luncheon in the Kremlin Mladenov alluded to the sharp reaction of world public opinion on the occasion of the enforced name changes of the Bulgarian Turks, stating that he "is not afraid of the slanderous campaign against his country, because Bulgaria is a member of the great socialist community."

Also, the Moscow press, for its public, attempted to brush aside only part of the accusations against its ally which originated from the attempted assassination of the pope and once again skipped the matter of the Bulgarian Turks.

As far as economic relations between the USSR and Bulgaria are concerned, they have been improving for years. This is officially explained as the result of the harmonization of development paths of the two countries, or rather the complementary nature of the Bulgarian and Soviet national economies. The value of trade exchange is about \$13 billion annually in both directions, and two-thirds of Bulgarian industrial production depends directly on Soviet deliveries of raw materials.

The present economic difficulties with which Bulgaria is struggling resulted in Sofia's new insistence that Moscow earmark, as soon as possible, funds for the reconstruction and modernization of assembly lines in Bulgarian industry and increase Soviet raw materials shipments. Hitherto, on several occasions, there have been talks on this issue between the governments of the two countries; the last time being in August in Moscow, when Premier Grisha Filipov led a powerful delegation from Sofia which stayed here.

LCY OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON MEDITERRANEAN SECURITY

LD231538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Rome, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Progressive forces in the Mediterranean area should do all they can to prevent this region -- which has a rich tradition, civilization, cultural and economic achievements, and comprehensive communications -- from becoming a battleground. This is a real threat at a time when the shores of the Mediterranean are brimming with all kinds of destructive weaponry and military technology. This appeal was contained in a speech made in Rome by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the roundtable conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. This 2-day meeting has been organized by the Italian Institute for International Policy and by the Zagreb Institute for the Developing Countries.

"We consider world peace to be indivisible. This is why we are sensitive to the various external interferences in Lebanon and in Cyprus, to the latest terrorist raid against the sovereign Mediterranean and nonaligned state of Tunis, and to other recent state terrorist acts," said Dusan Dragosavac. He made the evaluation that the situation in the Mediterranean area is getting worse. These dangers affect the situation in the world, he warned. However, he also stressed that "strong progressive forces exist which are operating in a positive way to overcome the crisis."

It is the task of these forces, Dragosavac went on to say, to seek ways and means of reaffirming human values and to support everything that contributes to the integrity and stability of all the countries in the area. "The arms race, whose protagonists are various reactionary governments and multinational companies, poses a threat to the continued existence of civilization."

"It saps the strength of creative ability and represents the worst possible aspect of the plunder of the material wealth of peoples and nations, and especially of the developing countries." This is why, according to Dusan Dragosavic, progressive parties and movements must make a more effective impact on the situation in the Mediterranean, on detente, on overcoming the arms race, and on preventing aggression and state terrorism or any other kind of terrorism.

Dragosavic spoke in great detail about economic relations in the world, about the position of the developing countries, and about the behavior of international capital, which he defined as the "economic policy of neocolonialism". In general, developments in the world show that the policy of the most reactionary circles and individual right-wing governments "is their long-term counterrevolutionary strategic orientation whose aim is to restore the positions lost as a result of liberation and anticolonial revolutions." In this context the process of exacerbation of the overall international situation on the military and political level is being followed by ideological confrontation, and vice versa.

"In the service of anticommunist propaganda, anything that has to do with liberation is proclaimed as terrorism, Stalinism, and the like. Right-wing forces and clerico-nationalism are waging a war against secularization which has been going on since the French revolution." On the ideological level, not only Marxism but also modern humanism, rationalism, and enlightenment are under attack. While an overwhelming part of mankind is fighting today for equality, and many for sheer survival, right-wing forces have included the state economic, military, and even church might into their service. They operate with propaganda and in an organized, detailed, and offensive way trying to discredit, frighten, and even physically threaten anything with progressive and liberation connotations.

"This is a fierce campaign. When crimes are perpetrated in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean, when countries are set at loggerheads on a religious or national basis, when those who fight for freedom are proclaimed to be terrorists, the terrorism of the great powers is proclaimed as being something progressive. Surprisingly, this campaign goes on being successful and displays a certain ability of the ruling classes to win part of the intelligentsia over for expansionist policy."

Dusan Dragosavic then pointed out the great chances available for all-around cooperation on the basis of equality in the Mediterranean area, adding that these opportunities can be used only if the Mediterranean area, adding that these opportunities can be used only if the Mediterranean belongs to equal and independent countries and peoples and ceases to be an area for bloc rivalry and confrontation of the superpowers. "We welcome the announced talks between the superpowers but we stress, at the same time, that to ensure that the dialogue between them is fruitful and universally useful, they must take the UN objectives and the establishment of a system of genuine collective security strictly into account. Long-term relaxation of international tension and genuine detente can be attained only as a universal process," concluded Dr Dusan Dragosavic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his speech at the Rome roundtable conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS AT UN

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[Text] The United Nations, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlackovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today met a large number of foreign statesmen who are participating in the celebration of the UN jubilee.

In a conversation with Fred Sinowatz, the Austrian chancellor, relations between the two neighboring countries were assessed as very good. The example of good-neighbor relations, the two leaders observed, can have wider significance in settling affairs in Europe. Vljakovic and Sinowatz confirmed their readiness to solve all open questions in a spirit of friendship and good-neighbor cooperation. It was noted in this connection that Yugoslavia and Austria are already cooperating well in the CSCE as well as in other international forums.

The President of the SFRY Presidency and the Austrian chancellor also exchanged views on a series of international topics. Both sides agreed on the need to strengthen the United Nations as have equal rights. There was also discussion of East-West relations, particularly in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva.

In a meeting with the prime minister of Surinam, Desire Bouterse, recognition was also given to the United Nations for all that it has done up to the present especially in the field of decolonization. The Suriname prime minister acquainted the president of the SFRY Presidency with the essence of revolutionary changes in Surinam and conformed the readiness of his country, in accordance with possibilities, to participate in world affairs. They also discussed the recent nonaligned ministerial meeting in Luanda which was assessed on both sides as very successful.

The meeting between the president of the SFRY Presidency and Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, was, in fact, a continuation of the talks started this summer during Pereira's visit to Yugoslavia. Assessing in favorable terms the outcome of the Luanda conference, the two presidents stressed the need for timely and efficient preparations if the nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe is to be successful. They also called for decisive action in support of Namibia's independence and of an early end to the shameful system of apartheid. Both sides expressed readiness to make efforts to match sound political relations with those in the economic sphere.

The meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, like the previous one, proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and dwelled on a wide range of subjects, from bilateral relations to an assessment of the international political and economic situation. Prime Minister Nakasone stressed that the Japanese people harbor friendly feelings toward Yugoslavia. He explained these feelings as stemming from the respect for Yugoslavia's independent nonaligned policy and its independently selected road of development. A desire was expressed for strengthening bilateral relations to the benefit of both sides and on the basis of the great prospects which exist for it. In the course of the discussion on the international situation, particular reference was made to economic subjects. Stressing the interdependence between the common interests of the industrialized nations and of the developing ones, both sides stressed the need for a North-South dialogue. In this context particular stress was put on the debts problem which, it was said, should be tackled in the spirit of mutual understanding between the debtors and creditors. Prime Minister Nakasone expressed his readiness to visit Yugoslavia as soon as circumstances permit.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, took part in all these talks. This evening President Vljakovic is expected to meet the president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, and the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega. This evening the Indian Prime Minister and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Rajiv Gandhi, is giving a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria for the heads of states and governments and other high-ranking officials who are attending the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

SETINC WARNS ON DANGER OF NATIONALISM IN SLOVENIA

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[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- The current tasks of socialist subjective forces were the main topic of the 1-day consultative meeting of presidents and secretaries of municipal and town conferences and of the coastal conference of the Slovene SAWP which was held in Ljubljana. The information on the topical socio-political situation was submitted by Franc Setinc, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference.

Setinc referred to the analysis of the functioning of the political system which, according to him, has been approved because it provides scope for creative work. It has been demonstrated how damaging any euphoria is, which like a boomerang hits back at those who harbored the illusion that through changes almost all problems could be solved.

Franc Setinc went on to give his impression of this year's journey by the "train of brotherhood and unity" [Train that took Slovenes evacuated during World War II to Serbia back to families they stayed with]. All the people we talked to agreed that Yugoslavia was, to describe it symbolically, a sturdy tree with a dense top and many branches, none of which could grow on its own. That is the best answer to nationalists and separatists of various hues. However, the treetop's growth cannot be arrested in order to enable the trunk to grow. Unfortunately, we are witnessing the kind of behavior at sports events which we should be ashamed of. We must give more thought to the causes of this. This does not mean that we are not going to tackle the consequences as well; both are necessary and inevitable. Such behavior, however, is often reported in a sensationalist manner. For instance, there was no need for NIN to persist with the debate on the Veneti [ancient people who populated, among other places, northern Italy]. People are speaking now about how we Slovenes do not want to be of Slav origin anymore, that we are ashamed of being Yugoslavs. Does this not sow seeds of nationalism?

The participants in the debate stressed that negative phenomena in our society and, by implication, in Slovenia, and nationalist excesses in particular, for the most part reflected the exacerbated socio-economic situation and that such behavior could only make things worse. It was unanimously agreed that we must efficiently and at any price eliminate all types of such behavior and nationalist excesses, in particular, which are usually disguised as attempts to safeguard national identity and specific features. In other words, it was stressed in the debate, we must continue to treat nationalist excesses as a great danger.

KOSOVO SAWP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EMIGRATION

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[Text] Pristina, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- In Pristina today the coordination committee of the Kosovo SAWP for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins was formally constituted. The committee is expected to make up for omissions and introduce a new impetus into the overall activity aimed at halting this process.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, it was stated at the committee session, although less than before, is still continuing. Details on the number of emigrants indicate that far more concrete and direct activities are indeed needed to resolve the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. From 1982 to the first half of this year 1,639 families, making up 5,000 members, and 11,718 individuals of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality left Kosovo.

The reasons for the emigration are numerous, but as Refik Agas, chairman of the Provincial Executive Council commissions for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrs, assessed, the psychological atmosphere created following the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo and various nationalistic excesses have had the greatest influence on their departure. The most important thing, according to Agaj, is to remove the causes which encourage emigration, and above all to revive intrational trust and an awareness of the need for coexistence in this region regardless of the size of the populations.

Confidence, however, is not achieved by good speeches, conclusions, nor even by the best laws. It is achieved by concrete action on the part of all organized subjects, of all those who value Socialist Yugoslavia, peace and happiness in their own country, Agaj said, and added that in this respect there is still lax behavior.

Turning to the program for the return and additional measures for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrs drawn up by the Provincial Executive Council, Refik Agaj stressed that this does not affect the existing system, nor does it seek to change any regulations. He noted that it is a question of political measures based on the conclusions of the provincial and federal forums.

The session warned of the seriousness of the problem of emigration which, it was noted, represents a question of to be or not be not only for Kosovo but for Yugoslavia. It was also noted that the real reasons for the emigration are not being stated, that activity in certain environments is slackening, and also that a number of cadres from the ranks of all nationalities are retreating from the struggle, as though the problem no longer interests them. Attention was also drawn to the phenomenon that the properties and houses of Serbs and Montenegrs are being purchased mostly by Albanians coming from other municipalities. Comments were voiced on the work of the municipal commissions for halting emigration, which up until now have been more concerned with registering the departures of Serbs and Montenegrs than taking preventive measures to avoid them.

Criticism was also voiced at the work of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, of which it was said that they spoke up only after the excesses.

The members of the coordination committee made some comments and suggestions on the proposed additional measures for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrs and the proposal for the return of Serbs and Montenegrs who have moved away and who wish to return to the province, which are shortly to be adopted by the assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIU DISCUSSES PARTY MEMBERSHIP

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Oct (TANJUG) -- Unfavorable trends in the social and class structure of the League of Communists membership that started in 1981 have recently become more serious. In the course of the last year and in the first half of this year the total number of Serbian LC members fell by 3,820. This would not be worrisome if it did not make worse an already unsatisfactory social and class structure of membership, particularly when viewing workers' participation.

According to information presented by Executive Secretary Zoran Matkovic in his introductory speech at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, the highest decline in membership was recorded in the last year and a half in the organizations in Serbia proper, 1.1 percent.

In the Vojvodina LC the decline amounts to 0.94 percent, while in the Kosovo LC, membership rose by 4.58 percent. The participation of workers, farmers, women, and young people is absolutely and relatively declining. However, some social strata outside production, such as administrative, managerial, and health workers record an absolute and relative increase. The total admittance to the League of Communists in the last year fell by over one-fifth. It is particularly worrying that for the first time after a long period, the number of workers newly admitted to the League of Communists is lower than the number of workers whose membership in the League of Communists ceased for various reasons.

According to Matkovic, the causes of the failure to achieve the workers' majority should be primarily sought in insufficient organization and inconsistent application of clear criteria in the policy of the social and class consolidation of the League of Communists. That is, a realistically larger admittance of workers has not been ensured while campaign-like and opportunist admittances have not been prevented.

It was mentioned that growing numbers of young people were admitted to the Kosovo LC. In this connection Kolj Siroka [member of the Kosovo Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee] said that even at the time of counterrevolutionary demonstrations in 1981, young people came forward and demanded to be admitted to the League of Communists, and that there had been dilemmas whether they should be admitted or whether they should be asked to wait. It was good that we admitted them and other young people because they very fervently showed through their work in the League of Communists on whose side they were in the struggle against counterrevolution.

The Presidium also discussed activity related to issuing new party membership cards, which is reportedly carried out inadmissibly slowly in most areas. By the end of June this year, the originally envisaged deadline, the exchange of cards was completed only in the Dimitrograd municipal organization, while by the end of last month 71 percent of party cards were exchanged in organizations in Serbia proper. In connection with the exchange of party membership cards, there are indications from the grassroots that a certain number of communists use this as an "elegant way" to leave the party. It is still too early for more complete assessments but, as it was concluded, much more attentions should be given to the exchange of party membership cards in all organizations. This task, where it has not been completed, should be completed by the end of the year.